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Bloc Representatives Discuss Vienna Arms Talks

Polish Delegates on Negotiations

AU2803143789 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 23 Mar 89 p 8

[PAP report: "Businesslike Talks in Vienna"]

[Text] Vienna—On the eve of the end of the first round of the conference of 35 states on confidence- and security-building measures, and of the CSCE talks involving the 23 Warsaw Pact and NATO member states on conventional armed forces in Europe, representatives of four participating countries—Poland, the United States, Bulgaria, and the FRG—agreed that the first round had proceeded well and in a businesslike manner, and that this round permits hopes for a successful second round, which will commence on 5 May.

Ambassador W. Konarski, head of the Polish delegation, said that apart from presenting the proposals called for by the program of the first round of talks, the first round has also begun an exchange of detailed arguments and an explanation of stances. From the Polish point of view, the talks are developing favorably, and right now what is important is to give them as much substance as possible. This has been made possible by the consensus that has been reached on the proposals presented to date. There is still a series of points on which no agreement has been reached, as well as difficulties of a technical nature, to be discussed. One of these is the incorporation of air and naval forces into the subject matter of the talks, said the Polish representative.

Piotr Switalski, a member of the Polish delegation, also spoke. He referred to NATO's readiness to discuss military concepts and doctrines at CSCE seminars. He was pleased by the fact that, in this way, the Western member states are implementing the initiative expressed by the Warsaw Pact member states at the 1987 Berlin meeting of the Political Consultative Committee and contained in the Polish plan, known as the Jaruzelski plan, to reduce arms and increase confidence in Europe.

Bulgarian Envoy on Accomplishments

AU2803120689 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 24 Mar 89 p 5

[Telephone interview with Lyuben Petrov, leader of the Bulgarian delegation to the Vienna talks, by a "representative of RABOTNICHESKO DELO's editorial board," in Vienna: "At the Vienna Talks—Dynamic and Businesslike Beginning"; date not given]

[Text] The first round of the talks on conventional weapons in Europe (the talks of the 23) and on measures for strengthening confidence and security (the talks of the 35) ended in Vienna on 23 March. On this occasion a representative of our editorial board telephoned Lyuben Petrov, leader of the Bulgarian delegation, and requested an initial assessment of the work accomplished up to this point.

[RABOTNICHESKO DELO] What was the atmosphere and conduct of the talks during the first round?

[Petrov] The talks took place in a dynamic fashion and in a good atmosphere. Although there were occasionally sharp exchanges, these were without the mutual accusations that frequently marked past talks. If we compare the talks with the beginning of the Stockholm conference or with the Vienna talks on central Europe, we could even say that the present talks began in an unusual way. Specific proposals were already introduced by the Warsaw Pact and NATO member states during the first days of the talks, and specific debates began. These were accompanied by a comparison of the stands and the search for and the emphasis on common elements, yet without underestimating or minimizing the existing differences. I would like to stress that a futile numerical discussion was avoided. During the last few days both the Warsaw Pact and the NATO member states expressed their desire to create an appropriate working structure for the talks, to already advance at the start of the next session to the discussion of specific issues, and to prepare the first agreements.

[RABOTNICHESKO DELO] What are the main issues on which there are common stands, and what differences exist at the present stage?

[Petrov] Determining the categories of conventional weapons and equipment to be reduced during the first stage is emerging as the main issue at the talks of the 23. A general understanding exists on this issue. The understanding that tanks, artillery, and armored personnel carriers must be reduced during the first stage also is a common one. However, the socialist countries insist on simultaneously reducing the number of strike and tactical air forces and combat helicopters. This issue is one of our serious disputes with NATO.

As far as the talks of the 35 are concerned, a common understanding exists on the necessity of developing and expanding the Stockholm agreements. However, the representatives of the NATO member states are reducing their proposals mainly to providing significantly more information about ground forces, while we consider it important to also encompass the activity of air and naval forces, as well as to adopt a number of measures that will limit military activity.

[RABOTNICHESKO DELO] Could you say something about the efforts of our delegation?

[Petrov] Already on 10 March our delegation submitted a proposal for a new generation of measures on strengthening confidence and security in Europe. The proposal was prepared together with Hungary, the GDR, and the

CSSR, and it was supported by all the other socialist countries. During the past 2 weeks, together with the delegations of the socialist countries we clarified the proposals that we submitted. We now part with moderate optimism for a promising start of the talks, but without illusions concerning the difficulties that we still must overcome. Already during the first days and weeks it was understood by all that we are facing complex and difficult talks.

CSSR's Balcar Notes Progress

AU2903072189 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 24 Mar 89 pp 1, 7

[Report on an interview with Ambassador Ladislav Balcar, head of the CSSR delegation to Vienna disarmament talks, by Bratislava PRAVDA editor Jozef Janto, in Vienna: "The First Round of Disarmament Talks Has Ended; the Start Is Encouraging"; date not given]

[Text] **The first round of two sets of disarmament talks, which are the result of the Vienna follow-up meeting of the CSCE, ended in Vienna's Hofburg Palace yesterday. Representatives of 7 member states of the Warsaw Pact and the 16 NATO member states discussed conventional disarmament from the Atlantic to the Urals, and representatives of all 35 countries participating in the Helsinki process of strengthening trust and security in Europe (the second stage of the Stockholm conference) held 2 weeks of talks in two of the Hofburg's halls.**

The majority of the participants in the Vienna talks agreed that the first round was a useful exchange of opinions and a clarification of the stands of all the participating states. The meeting of the ministers of foreign affairs of 33 European countries and the United States and Canada that took place here in the Hofburg, less than 2 weeks ago, provided a positive impetus for the talks.

How does the Czechoslovak delegation assess the course of the first round of the two deliberations, I asked its head, Ambassador **Ladislav Balcar.** "It is impossible to draw any far-reaching conclusions from the first round of the Vienna talks on conventional armed forces involving 23 states, and the 35 CSCE participants," the head of the Czechoslovak delegation said. He then continued: "The talks are the start of a road to greater security and to a much lower level of armed forces on our continent. The length of that road and its concrete results are still unknown quantities. As for the start of the talks at both forums, which have no equal in terms of their depth and the extent of the representation in the historic efforts for disarmament, it can be said that this beginning has been encouraging. As early as today it can be said that pragmatism, the constructive aspects, and everybody's interest in getting things moving without unnecessary procrastination, are prevailing. Right from the start, a dialogue has developed which, although sometimes sharp, is—at the same time—nonconfrontational.

"In the talks of the 23, both groups—that is, the Warsaw Pact and NATO—submitted their proposals. In many respects these differ, but they also certainly have several points of agreement, from which it is possible to proceed further.

"What is involved in particular is the mutual agreement on the need to scrap weapons destined for surprise attacks and for waging extensive offensive operations, as well as the need to limit conventional armed forces to an identical, collective level. The same applies to the unanimity of views on the introduction of strict international verification, including on-site inspection."

And as for differences?

"Whereas the Warsaw Pact member states propose including active forces in the reductions, as well as all the most destabilizing offensive weapons—tanks, tactical air forces, and combat helicopters—the NATO member states still insist on a selective approach. They demand a reduction only in the number of tanks, artillery, and armored personnel carriers. They also leave out the numerical strength of troops. We believe that in the upcoming rounds, together with the clarification of definitions and criteria for this type of immensely complex and demanding process of disarmament, the two sides will find corresponding methods and forms to overcome differences."

And what is the situation at the talks of the 35?

"Here, too, a broad, constructive dialogue has developed. The fact that two fundamental proposals were submitted as early as the first session has contributed to this. The first one, on behalf of the socialist states, was submitted by the CSSR, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Hungarian People's Republic, and the GDR. The other proposal came from the NATO member states. The two proposals, as well as the discussions that followed, revealed that the CSCE participant states are trying to use the positive experience acquired from the realization of the Stockholm document to work out further, more effective measures to strengthen trust and security. The approach of the socialist states to this problem is comprehensive and sets itself the objective of achieving the elaboration of a qualitatively new generation of mutually complementary measures. The project also creates scope for applying the military aspects of the CSSR proposal to establish a zone of trust, cooperation, and good-neighborly relations along the line of contact between the Warsaw Pact and NATO.

"A proposal by the Socialist Republic of Romania contains many stimulating suggestions for the elaboration of measures to strengthen trust and security. It was submitted at the latest plenary session."

And what about NATO's proposal?

"The proposal of the NATO member states is marked by a narrowed-down perception of the problems that are being discussed. However, it opens up an opportunity, for example, for assessing the military doctrines of the Warsaw Pact and NATO. I believe that with goodwill on the part of all participants it will be possible to bridge some differences, for example, the narrowed-down view of our Western partners on the so-called static information concerning the structure and stationing of armed forces. The method of a healthy, generally acceptable compromise must be applied here, too."

Several news conferences were held in the Hofburg yesterday. At the first of them, the head of the Soviet delegation, Ambassador Oleg Grinevskiy, expressed appreciation for the course of the first round of both of the sets of Vienna talks. Concerning the proposals of the individual sides, he said that they constitute a serious base for further talks. However, while the purpose of the Warsaw Pact proposal for implementing the program to reduce conventional armed forces in three stages lies in reducing their level so greatly that they would be sufficient solely for defensive operations, this concrete perspective is missing in the NATO proposal. NATO has submitted a proposal for reducing the number of tanks, artillery, and armored personnel carriers, but it does not say a thing about tactical air forces and helicopters, in which it has superiority.

O. Grinevskiy then characterized the individual stages contained in the Warsaw Pact proposal and stressed that it is necessary to build small bridges between the two proposals as early as during the first stage. Namely, these proposals do not address only a mutual equilibrium in the individual types of weapons, but also radically reducing their numbers. However, one has to come to an agreement on the types of weapons to which this will pertain, but this is a more complex matter. The Warsaw Pact member states rightly point out that tactical air forces, which NATO did not include in its proposal, are a dangerous offensive factor. Another unacceptable fact is that the NATO member states do not speak of reducing the number of troops, O. Grinevskiy emphasized.

The delegations will now return home to assess with their governments the valuable experience they have acquired in the course of the first round. The next round will begin on 5 May and will last until the beginning of June. During the more than 1-month-long break in both forums—which, however, will be filled with work on "domestic tasks"—the individual delegations as well as the two sides will certainly arrive at new points of agreement.

AWP Paper Condemns 'Savage Terror' in Kosovo

AU2903082689 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 29 Mar 89

["Kosovo Tragedy—Yugoslavia's Shame"]

[Text] Tirana, March 29 (ATA)—Today, under the above title the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT carries an editorial article which says:

While they in Belgrade commemorated with great fanfares and tam-tams the proclamation of Serbia's new Constitution, forces dispatched by Belgrade in Kosovo fired at the Albanian defenceless masses. 20 people assassinated, referring to TANJUG, 50 wounded and hundreds of those arrested. In Terazije, square of the republic in Belgrade, in that of university, people danced and deified Milosevic who "united Serbia." Schools, universities, theaters closed in Kosovo, more than three people cannot walk in streets together. Between 8 p.m. and 5 a.m. all people must stay at home. Anyone who comes out is murdered without being warned.

Great tragedy for the people, tragedy for Yugoslavia itself. It was trumpeted that Serbia's new Constitution would grant freedom and democracy to the people in Serbia and Kosovo, full equality among the Albanians and Serbs, unity fraternity among them, prosperity and happiness. And what did it bring? Since the first day, without entering into force, it brought about murders, injuries, imprisonments, tortures, oppression. Crime replaced democracy, arbitrariness justice, prison freedom, tanks replaced the law.

This fatal inauguration of Serbia's Constitution testifies to the fact why the Constitution of 1974 was abandoned, it discovers the real aims of extremist Serb nationalism, that has now appeared on the stage of the Yugoslav political life and is imposing its desires on it.

No law protects the Albanians now, they are in the mercy of tanks. They all are declared counterrevolutionaries and enemies. It is precisely Palestine, precisely South Africa.

From the supreme organs of the federation down to the minor newspaper of the Serb boulevards, the Albanians are called separatists and plotters, people who have allegedly undertaken to destroy Yugoslavia. This charge convinces no one, because it is very illogical, very absurd. But it is known that the peoples' oppressors have never cared a bit for their absurdities, do not care whether the others believe them or not. Violence and logic, just as truth and lies, never run together.

In Kosovo, just as in Slovenia, Croatia, or Macedonia, there might be even a separatist, as there might be even a provocateur and a one who has nostalgia for fascism. But the people of Kosovo have neither followed nor will they follow them. They have never and in no case put forth their secession from the federal Yugoslavia. As proved by practice over these four decades, they have persistently demanded the recognition of the rights they won together with the other peoples of Yugoslavia during the national liberation war, they have demanded to have neither more nor less rights than the others. Their demands aim to defend the victories of this war, of Yugoslavia itself, of its federation, equality among peoples and nations that it considers as the foundations of its common life.

It is very paradoxical that the Albanians are called counterrevolutionaries and destructive because they defend the Constitution of 1974 which was regularly approved by all in that time. In case this Constitution is counterrevolutionary, because it has liquidated the results of war against fascism and internal reaction that joined it, then consequently the Kosovars too who defend it may be called counterrevolutionaries. But no one in Yugoslavia says such a thing. Hence, one may not understand who is performing counterrevolution in reality, those who defend the Constitution of 1974, or those who deny it?

The premeditated assassinations over the last two days in Kosovo, the savage terror and the brutal oppression being imposed there have shaken the whole public democratic opinion of Europe. The more so the Albanian people who deeply feel the sorrow for their brothers, for the assassinated sons, for the wounded daughters, for the imprisoned men, for all the sufferings they are undergoing. At the same time they understand more than anyone also their pride and wisdom, their bravery and coolheadedness that make them adopt firm stands and be clear-minded even in the gravest and most tragic moments of their life.

But the bullets fired at the Kosovo masses because they defended their rights were not showered on the Albanians alone; they showered on the whole of Yugoslavia, the ideals of freedom and democracy that are sacred to all the peoples, they shook their desire and sincere efforts to erect a common legal state, their hope to live in harmony and work together for a better future.

The question put today everywhere, in these tragic days for Kosovo is: where is Yugoslavia heading to, what is happening to the Albanians, what will happen to all the peoples of Yugoslavia, what will be the consequences in the Balkans and Europe of the actions by the heads heated by chauvinism in Belgrade? There must be such wise and patriotic people of their country in Yugoslavia, too, who put such a question to themselves. Kosovo's tragedy is Yugoslavia's shame.

Alia Greets Greece's Sartzetakis on National Day

AU2403150989 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1430 GMT 24 Mar 89

[Text] Ramiz Alia, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, has sent the following telegram to President Khristos Sartzetakis, President of the Republic of Greece:

On the occasion of the National Day of the Greek Republic, it is my pleasure, in the name of the Albanian people, the Presidium of the People's Assembly, and personally, to convey to you sincere greetings and cordial best wishes for the country's prosperity and the happiness of the Greek people.

On this occasion, please accept my best wishes that the friendship and cooperation between Albania and Greece may develop and consolidate constantly in the interests of our two fraternal peoples, and in the interest of peace and security in the Balkans.

Kapllani Delegation Continues Japan Visit

Received by Foreign Minister

AU2503140089 Tirana ATA in English 0850 GMT 25 Mar 89

[Text] Tirana, March 25 (ATA)—The Albanian delegation made of the vice-minister of foreign affairs, Muhamet Kapllani, and the vice-minister of foreign trade, Konstantin Hoxha, who at the invitation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan are on an official visit in Tokyo, were received on March 24 by the foreign minister of Japan, Sosuke Uno. On the course of this meeting, which passed in a friendly atmosphere, opinions were exchanged on the hitherto relations between Albania and Japan, and their further development, and different political questions.

The minister of foreign affairs of Japan was handed over a friendly message of the minister of foreign affairs of the PSR [People's Socialist Republic] of Albania, Reis Malile.

Over its stay in Japan, the delegation had a meeting with the member of the House of Representatives and director of the Committee of Foreign Affairs of the Parliament, Takujiro Hamada, who last year paid an official visit to Albania as acting vice foreign minister of Japan. Besides, the Albanian delegation held talks with the foreign vice-minister of Japan Ryohei Murata.

In these meetings they talked on the possibility and the ways of expanding the relations of mutual interest and on some aspects of the present international situation. Besides, the Albanian delegation met and held talks also with representatives of different Japanese trade firms.

Attending these meetings was also the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania in Japan, Justin Papajorgji.

Kapllani Concludes Visit

AU2803203989 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 28 Mar 89

[Text] During the official visit to Japan being paid by the Albanian delegation consisting of Muhamet Kapllani, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and Kostandin Hoxha, deputy minister of foreign trade, the delegation was received by Deguchi, Japanese parliamentary vice-minister of international trade and industry.

At the meeting there were talks about the opportunities for economic, industrial, and technical cooperation between our two countries. There were also meetings and talks with representatives of the Japanese Agency of International Cooperation.

The Albanian delegation ended its several-day official visit to Japan today.

Kapllani, Delegation Arrive for Visit in Beijing

AU2803204189 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 28 Mar 89

[Text] An Albanian delegation headed by Muhamet Kapllani, deputy minister of foreign affairs, arrived in Beijing today for an official visit at the invitation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the PRC. It was met at the airport by Tian Zengpei, vice-foreign minister of the PRC.

Malile Attends Greek Embassy Reception

AU2503140589 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 24 Mar 89

[Text] On the occasion of the National Day of Greece, Spiridhon Dhokianos, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Greek Republic to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, hosted a reception this evening.

The reception was attended by Reis Malile, minister of foreign affairs; Shane Korbeci, minister of foreign trade; Llambi Gegprifti, chairman of the Tirana District People's Council Executive Committee; Alfred Uci, chairman of the Committee of Culture and the Arts; Sofokli Lazri, director of the Institute for the Study of International Relations; deputies of the People's Assembly, working people of science, culture, the arts, the media, and other guests.

Heads and officials of diplomatic representations accredited to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania were also present.

Reis Malile Reviews Foreign Ties

PM2903102489 Paris LE MONDE in French 29 Mar 89 p 4

[Special correspondent Alain Jacob report on interview with Albanian Foreign Minister Reis Malile in Tirana; date not given]

[Text] Tirana—Albanian Foreign Minister Reis Malile is expected in Paris Wednesday 29 March at [French Prime Minister] Roland Dumas' invitation. It is the first official visit to France by an Albanian foreign minister since the war. Before leaving Tirana, Mr Malile granted an interview to our special correspondent, Alain Jacob.

Reis Malile is a veteran of Albanian politics, since he was still in his teens when he fought in the partisan ranks against the occupying forces during World War II. Foreign minister since 1982, he speaks excellent French, having learned the language from a teacher destined to an extraordinary political future—former Albanian communist party chief Enver Hoxha.

Doubtless this is one of the reasons why Malile enthusiastically cites "the numerous affinities and traditionally close ties" that exist between the Albanians and the French, "as Mediterranean and European peoples." He recalled the many exchange visits by delegations in recent years between the two countries and said he intends to "take stock" of them with Dumas with a view to "opening up prospects for cooperation in the most varied fields." He has not forgotten that his visit to Paris comes in the year of the bicentenary of the French Revolution, which will also be celebrated in Albania, where its impact is constantly recalled.

But more international issues will also be discussed in Paris—peace in the Balkans, Europe, and the Mediterranean area. Albania's foreign policy has become much more active in recent years. Malile has exchanged several visits with his Greek counterpart, and has also visited Turkey and last year the FRG, to repay Genscher's 1987 visit to Tirana.

What about neighboring Italy? "An early exchange of visits with [Italian Foreign Minister Giulio] Andreotti is on the agenda. It is a matter of time." Relations with Rome are complicated by the fact that six Albanian nationals have taken refuge in the Italian Embassy in Tirana since 1985. However, Malile said, it is necessary to "concentrate on the important issues. We are neighboring countries with shared interests. We must grant first priority to this kind of issue. In this context there is a joint desire to talk and to move things forward."

What about Britain?

"We would also like to maintain normal relations with Britain. However, there are no new developments in sight. We are well-disposed to a normalization if goodwill is displayed on the British side to resolve in a realistic way the problem of the gold frozen in London." Of course economic cooperation occupies a crucial place in the development of these new relations with Western countries, especially the FRG. However, their expansion is hindered by the Albanian Constitution which, for the sake of independence, forbids the acceptance of foreign credits. Malile did not offer any signs of change on this front, saying merely that "if goodwill is displayed all obstacles can be overcome" and that "an attempt will be made to find ways of developing cooperation that are consistent with each state's legislation."

Relations with Eastern Europe have also been resumed. "There was," Malile said, "a period of errors with regard to Albania, which has left its marks. Recently these countries have begun to respond more realistically and some progress has been achieved, especially in relations with the FRG, Bulgaria, Hungary... and also Romania. Trade relations are progressing normally. We are anxious for cooperation to develop, but always on a bilateral basis, without interference and within mutual respect."

Balkans, Yugoslavia

Malile naturally stressed cooperation among the Balkan countries. "We want to see peace in the Balkans," he said. "It is necessary to transcend the spirit of confrontation that existed in the past. Some encouraging steps were taken in this direction following the conference (of Balkan foreign ministers—LE MONDE editor's note) in Belgrade in 1988, and this process must be continued.

"The most acute problem in the Balkans," he went on, "is that of the minorities. Albania considers the minorities a factor of unity and friendship between the peoples, a factor in strengthening understanding between our states."

However, the Albanian foreign minister severely condemned Belgrade's "negative attitude toward the Albanians of Yugoslavia." He described Kosovo as being in "a situation of constant tensions and pressures from Serbian nationalism, which is striving to limit the autonomy envisaged by the existing (Yugoslav—LE MONDE editor's note) Constitution... the recourse to 'denationalization' measures affecting the use of the (Albanian—LE MONDE editor's note) language, culture, traditions, and ties with the motherland." "It is anachronistic for this to exist in the midst of Europe on the eve of the 21st century" and "Belgrade's conduct conflicts with Yugoslav leaders' official statements." It goes "against the spirit of cooperation and trust that we want to restore in the Balkans," which will be Albania's aim at the next Balkans conference in Tirana in 1990.

Moscow and Disarmament

Though it now maintains diplomatic relations with 112 countries, Albania still refuses any contact with the USSR. Could the Gorbachev phenomenon change this attitude?

"Short periods," Malile replied, "do not permit the formation of a clear opinion regarding a policy that has traditionally been one of expansionism, zones of influence, and tutelage. Will the USSR change or not? It depends on several factors, both domestic and international—but mainly domestic, because they will be decisive. Albania sees no radical changes to justify the definite conclusion that the Soviet Union has become a peaceful nation. We can say the same of the United States! Why? Because the arms race continues and military budgets remain very large, as do the arsenals of all kinds. The most important thing is that they are still pursuing a policy of blocs and of bases throughout the world."

Nevertheless Albania does appreciate the Washington agreement to dismantle intermediate nuclear forces and other instances of progress of the same kind: "We support this progress without any doubt, as we do every step toward detente, strengthening peace and security. However, you have to recognize the truth. The dangers are no less present." Urging "more intensive efforts" to "eliminate nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction," Malile recalled that he attended the recent Paris conference on chemical weapons and voiced his full support for the initiative taken in this field by President Mitterrand. "The agreement must be finalized," he added: "It must not drag on."

"Conception of Human Rights Relative"

Tirana seems to have a rather poor understanding of the increasingly close relationship becoming established in international negotiations—for instance at the Vienna CSCE talks, from which Albania is absent—between security matters and matters relating to human rights observance. Malile said that "the conception of human rights is relative" and that it is subject to "the most diverse interpretations." He enthusiastically portrayed Albania as a country where "the people's masses express themselves freely and take an active part in the discussion of economic plans, laws, and the very development of our society," where "the state guarantees free education and medical attention," and where "there are no drugs, crime, or terrorism."

However, all religious observance—whether Muslim or Christian—is forbidden in Albania. In this connection Malile stressed Albania's "special historical characteristics." "Several invaders," he said, "tried to exploit religion to achieve their own ends, namely, to occupy the country—and not only in ancient times. During World War II the invaders exploited religion as a divisive factor. This means there is not much place for religion in the country. It is a matter of conscience for us. Those who wish to believe can do so: Nobody stops them; it is a personal matter. However, the state does not protect religion." Some euphemism....

The minister admitted that "in the past there were prisoners who wore clerical dress." "However," he said, "they were not imprisoned for questions of belief. It was either because they collaborated with the enemy or because they were involved in terrorist acts."

Foreign Minister Johanes Arrives 29 Mar

AU2903093489 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 29 Mar 89

[Text] Jaromir Johanes, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, arrived in Bulgaria on 29 March on a friendly working visit, at the invitation of Petur Mladenov, Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs. At Sofia airport the guest was greeted by Comrade Petur Mladenov, deputy ministers of foreign affairs, and other officials.

Upon his arrival, Jaromir Johanes said to reporters:

I impatiently await the talks with my colleague, Petur Mladenov. First of all, we will be reviewing our bilateral relations and discussing the issue of improving the dynamics of our contacts in all areas. Naturally, we will exchange opinions on the progress of restructuring and democratization of social life in our countries. We will also review issues of the present international situation and will discuss how to contribute even more to strengthening the positive tendencies in the present international situation, above all in Europe. I think that this will be to the benefit not only to our countries, but also to the joint and coordinated policy of the socialist countries, Jaromir Johanes, CSSR minister of foreign affairs said upon arrival in Bulgaria.

Popov Rejects Turkish Religious Accusations

AU2803192789 Sofia BTA in English 1757 GMT 28 Mar 89

["Groundless Accusations"—BTA Headline]

[Text] Sofia, March 28 (BTA)—The Bulgarian side would like to declare that the invectives and the groundless accusations levelled at Bulgaria at the 18th Conference of Foreign Ministers of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (O.I.C.) in Riyadh by Mr A. Mesut Yilmaz, minister of foreign affairs of Turkey, and their inclusion in the conference final documents can only be viewed as an interference in the internal affairs of the Bulgarian state," says Mr Lyubomir Popov, deputy minister of foreign affairs and chairman of the Committee for Affairs of the Bulgarian Orthodox Church and the Religious Denominations, in a statement released here.

"This is the third O.I.C. conference in succession where matters concerning Bulgaria are tendentiously considered," points out Mr Lyubomir Popov, calling attention to the fact that the Bulgarian side has learned about these strongly worded invectives, groundless accusations and slanders from media reports.

"So far the O.I.C. has not made available to the Bulgarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs the reports or any other documents discussed and passed by the organization and concerning Bulgaria, which is inconsistent with the universally accepted standards of international intercourse," Mr Lyubomir Popov emphasizes.

Recalling the specific steps on the part of Bulgaria towards dialogue and maintaining contacts with the O.I.C., he deplores the lack of reciprocity in response to the efforts made.

"Bulgaria cannot concede the attempts to identify Bulgarians with any other nation except the Bulgarian one on the basis of their religion," Mr Lyubomir Popov observes, and he goes on to say that "the Charter of the O.I.C. does not provide for any inquiry into the ethnic descent of Muslims, while one of the organization's objectives is to monitor the exercise of the religious freedoms of people professing Islam irrespective of their national identity."

"As far as the Bulgarian side is concerned, the aspirations of certain circles in Turkey to discredit Bulgaria in the eyes of the public in the Islamic countries are, without a doubt, at the bottom of such a discriminatory approach. Moreover, Turkey stands in the way of the establishment of normal contacts between Bulgaria and the O.I.C. and especially of the admission of Bulgarian representatives to the O.I.C. forums, where they could expound Bulgaria's position and arguments with respect to the Turkish claims," the statement reads.

Elaborating further on on Bulgaro-Turkish relations, the statement points out that they "have sharply deteriorated over the last few years due to the unwarranted claims on the part of certain circles in Turkey to the role of an advocate of a non-existent 'Turkish minority' in Bulgaria and of a guardian of Muslims in Bulgaria."

Dwelling on Bulgaria's position and on the serious efforts she makes to overcome the confrontation and to bring bilateral relations back to the dialogue on equal terms and without preconditions, Mr Lyubomir Popov lists the draft documents submitted by the Bulgarian negotiators to their Turkish counterparts in the course of the Bulgaro-Turkish talks which began under the terms of the 1988 Belgrade Protocol.

"The Turkish side, however, makes a progress on the wide range of problems concerning bilateral relations contingent upon compliance with peremptory demands and unwarranted claims," Mr Lyubomir Popov says, pointing out that "instead of seeking constructive dialogue, certain quarters in Turkey have launched and keep up an intense and all-out anti-Bulgarian propaganda campaign, which has been even joined by government officials."

"The international community is well aware of the fact that part of the citizens inhabiting Bulgaria profess Islam. This, however, does not imply that they are not Bulgarians. The identification of religion with ethnicity was characteristic of the long-gone retrograde times of the Ottoman Empire. Transplanting these analogies into our age is a clear resurgence of a historically bankrupt pan-Turkism and is intended to deflect the attention from the massive violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Turkey itself," Mr Lyubomir Popov emphasizes.

In conclusion, Mr Lyubomir Popov emphasizes that "just as before, Bulgaria will persevere in her efforts to promote her traditional amity and cooperation with the Islamic countries and to seek the establishment of constructive dialogue with the O.I.C."

Mladenov, Baker Exchange Messages on Anniversary

AU2803090689 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 25 Mar 89 p 6

[Text] Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, and James Baker, U.S. secretary of state, have exchanged greetings messages on the 30th anniversary of the restoration of relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the United States.

The two ministers noted progress in Bulgarian-U.S. relations in recent years and expressed their willingness to expand and develop them in the interest of the two peoples and world peace and security.

The anniversary was also marked by the Bulgarian Embassy in Washington and the U.S. Embassy in Sofia.

Transportation Agreement Signed With Luxembourg

AU2403194789 Sofia BTA in English 1841 GMT 24 Mar 89

[Text] Sofia, March 24 (BTA)—The ministers of transport of Bulgaria, Mr Trifon Pashov, and of Luxembourg, Mr Marcel Schlechter, signed an agreement on international road haulage which outlines the principal areas of the promotion of transport contacts between the two countries and is expected to help them array on their mutually advantageous business cooperation.

The ministers expressed satisfaction with the four-year operation of the air service between Varna and Luxembourg and considered the opportunities for new mutually advantageous initiatives of the Bulgarian and the Luxembourg airlines and tour operators. The two countries' railway organizations are due to establish contacts soon.

Mr Trifon Pashov and Mr Marcel Schlechter said they were convinced that Europe needed a uniform transport policy and exchanged views on the prospects for long-term Europewide transport cooperation on a bilateral and a multilateral basis.

Mr Schlechter was also received by Mr Grigor Stoichkov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Semerdzhiev Speaks on Glasnost in Military Sphere

AU2803134789 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 24 Mar 89 pp 1, 4

[Statement by Colonel General Atanas Semerdzhiev, first deputy minister of national defense and chief of the General Staff of the Bulgarian People's Army, made within the framework of the discussion "Glasnost in the Military Sphere—Myth or Reality," "organized by NARODNA ARMIYA and the Main Ideological Editorial Board of the Khristo Botev Program of the Bulgarian Radio" on 24 March; place not given]

[Text] It is well known that the initiative to exchange numerical data on conventional armed forces in Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals was proposed by the Warsaw Pact, while the West accepted it with many reservations. Moreover, it was outrightly rejected.

The fact that last year the NATO member countries constantly created difficulties at the Vienna CSCE meeting and at the consultations of the 23 on working out a mandate for the talks on reducing conventional weapons so greatly influenced the selection of the moment for publishing the declaration of the committee of the ministers of defense of the Warsaw Pact member states. Under these conditions, the USSR and the other fraternal states assessed that the unilateral publication on our side of the numerical data on our armed forces and the armed forces of NATO could be utilized for creating additional obstacles at the Vienna forums. However, on 25 November 1988 the representatives of NATO, without first informing the Warsaw Pact member states, published their data. This was not merely a manifestation of incorrectness, but also an action aimed at creating a false impression of the real balance of forces and placing the Warsaw Pact in an inferior position at the negotiations.

Our document was published after the conclusion of the Vienna CSCE meeting and the consultations of the 23, and on the eve of the talks on reducing conventional weapons and on measures on strengthening confidence and security that began on 6 March. All this testifies to the positive intentions and readiness of the allied countries to conduct a constructive, open, and honest dialogue with the West.

The fundamentally different approach of the two alliances again emerged in the concepts of the Warsaw Pact and NATO on reducing conventional armed forces and strengthening confidence, presented in Vienna by Eduard Shevardnadze and Geoffrey Howe respectively. NATO continues to deliberately exclude strike aircraft, combat helicopters, and naval forces, areas in which it has a decisive advantage from the balance of military potentials, and direct its efforts toward reducing tanks, artillery, and armored personnel carriers, where the Warsaw Pact member states have an advantage—something that our side has never denied.

I mentioned the naval forces despite the fact that, according to the mandate approved at the consultations of the 23, they are not included in the subject of the talks, because during the Vienna talks one cannot ignore these forces, just as the tactical nuclear and chemical weapons cannot be ignored. The reduction of the naval forces and tactical nuclear weapons as well as the elimination of chemical weapons represent problems that will cause a great, albeit indirect, influence over the atmosphere in which the talks are conducted.

Bulgaria is a Balkan country. We cannot ignore the fact that Turkey has the most ground troops in Europe, and that they are constantly rearming themselves. The Turkish Government, assisted by the United States and the other Western countries, is creating a military industry which significantly exceeds the needs of the Turkish Armed Forces.

The southern European countries—NATO members—maintain powerful air force and naval units. Their great superiority, especially in the zone of contact between the two alliances in the Balkans, must evoke concern.

Our foreign policy is clear. It is completely in harmony with the goals, tasks, and actions in the international arena of the USSR and the other WArsaw Pact member countries. The decision of the State Council and the Bulgarian Government of 28 January 1989 on unilaterally reducing military expenditures, troops, and weapons of the Bulgarian People's Army proved this. However, the other side did not respond with adequate measures, and for the time being there are no signs that such steps will be adopted. Therefore, the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and the government are compelled to adopt all necessary measures and maintain the combat potential of our armed forces at the level of reasonable sufficiency, which will allow them to guarantee the country's defense, together with the allied armies.

Holy Synod Rejects Religious Freedom Committee

AU2803171489 Sofia BTA in English
1602 GMT 28 Mar 89

["Holy Synod Takes a Stand"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, March 28 (BTA)—At its meeting today, the Holy Synod considered certain materials of the self-proclaimed "Committee for Defense of Religious Rights, Freedom of Conscience and Spiritual Values" which poses as a "defender" of the Bulgarian Orthodox Church and has applied for legal registration.

The Holy Synod decided to request that the judicial authorities do not register this committee.

This unanimous standpoint is motivated by the fact that a dissenting committee of that kind is completely inconsistent with the canons and traditions of Eastern Orthodox Christianity, with the Statute of the Bulgarian Orthodox Church and with the established order of the ecclesiastical structure in this country, the document adopted at the meeting says.

It stresses the Holy Synod's complete disagreement with the formulations and theses underlying the materials made public by the self-proclaimed committee.

"The Supreme Board of the Bulgarian Orthodox Church will call on the clergy and its Orthodox Christian fold not to yield to the false and deceitful words of persons who are not vested with directive and executive power in the structure of the Bulgarian Orthodox Church and who have not been authorized to serve as evangelical deacons among our people," the statement reads.

The document was signed by the head of the Holy Synod, His Holiness Maksim, patriarch of Bulgaria and metropolitan of Sofia, as well as by the other metropolitan members of the Holy Synod.

New Statistics on AIDS Infection Published

AU2803165389 Sofia BTA in English
1457 GMT 28 Mar 89

[Text] Sofia, March 28 (BTA)—A total of 200,834 persons have been tested for the AIDS virus in Bulgaria from January 1 to March 15, 1989. Eight of them, including four foreigners, have tested positive for the infection. One HIV virus carrier, a Bulgarian homosexual, has developed the full-blown symptoms of the disease and has died. The figures were announced at a news conference today by officials of the AIDS Control Program Board with the Medical Academy.

Hungarian Airliner Hijacked From Prague Airport

LD2903121989 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 1200 GMT 29 Mar 89

[Text] This morning two armed terrorists, by using hostages, forced their way on board a Hungarian airlines Malev Tu-154 aircraft which was standing by for take-off at Prague-Ruzyne Airport on the regular Budapest-Prague-Amsterdam route. After exhausting all possibilities in the form of negotiations with the terrorists, the release of all women and children from the aircraft was attained. In view of the acute threat to the lives of the remaining 10 passengers and the members of the crew, the aircraft took off soon after 1130 and landed 1 hour later at Frankfurt-am-Main airport.

The competent Czechoslovak organs are taking steps to have the terrorists handed back.

Hijackers Surrender in Frankfurt

LD2903133289 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1300 GMT 29 Mar 89

[Report by Bonn correspondent Petr Nemec]

[Text] According to the information service of Frankfurt-am-Main airport, where the hijacked Malev aircraft landed early this afternoon, the terrorists have given themselves up and have released the 10 passengers taken hostage, as well as the aircraft's 4-man crew. The terrorists had previously asked for the hijacked aircraft to be permitted to move from the civilian sector of Frankfurt airport to the military sector, which is administered by the U.S. Army. The hijackers said that they wanted to contact the U.S. military authorities. After this demand was refused, they gave themselves up. Nothing is yet known about the identity or motives of the terrorists. It has simply been stated that they were armed with rifles or automatic submachineguns and that they had diverted the aircraft from its regular Budapest-Prague-Amsterdam route toward Barcelona. Only while the flight was in progress did they decide to land at Frankfurt.

At this moment no further details can be expected. The case is being dealt with by the security organs, and they generally do not immediately release news concerning the course of investigations. In the FRG, the hijacking of this aircraft is viewed as being a very serious crime. That's all for now from Bonn.

Czech Minister Rab Resigns; Erbes Takes Over

LD2803191889 Prague Television Service in Czech 1730 GMT 28 Mar 89

[Text] The Presidium of the Czech National Council met today after the meeting of the Czech National Council.

The Presidium accepted the resignation of the minister of trade and tourism of the Czech Socialist Republic [SR], Josef Rab, and thanked him for his work. It then appointed, in accordance with the constitutional law on the Czechoslovak federation, Karel Erbes the new minister of trade and tourism for the Czech SR.

CPCZ Presidium Approves Party Appointments

LD2403172589 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 1500 GMT 24 Mar 89

[Text] The CPCZ [Communist Party of Czechoslovakia] Central Committee Presidium, which is meeting today, focused its main attention on preparations for the 13th party Central Committee session which has been convened for 30 March. It discussed and approved the draft report on the party's activity following the 12th Central Committee session and on its further tasks, as well as other draft documents drawn up for discussion at the 13th session. It familiarized itself with the draft principles of a law on foreign exchange which have already been discussed and approved by the government, and which will not be submitted for discussion to the Federal Assembly bodies. The aim of this bill is to create favorable conditions in the foreign exchange sector for linking the Czechoslovak economy with the international division of labor, for evening out the balance of payments, and for stabilizing the purchasing power of the Czechoslovak currency, as well as ensuring that national interests—and the Czechoslovak currency in particular—are protected with a view to gradually making the currency convertible.

The Presidium noted a report on measures aimed at improving the activity of the Czech and Slovak legal profession in protecting the interests of society and the rights of citizens. The proposed measures are intended to strengthen the role of the legal profession in the process of restructuring, and they also express the need to considerably increase the number of lawyers as a basic condition for providing the required legal aid to citizens and for raising the quality of this assistance. Another thing that depends on an increase in the number of lawyers is the further expansion of the forms of legal aid granted to cooperatives and enterprises in particular.

The Presidium discussed a draft agreement between Czechoslovakia and the GDR on youth cooperation between the two countries. It supports the development of various forms of friendly cooperation and the establishment of diverse personal contacts between children and young people in the two neighboring countries in all social spheres. It also provides for close cooperation between the relevant state bodies, organizations, institutions, and public organizations, especially the Socialist Youth Union and the Free German Youth.

The Presidium released Comrade Karel Erbes from the post of director of the party Central Committee Department for Party Work in Industry, Transport, Construction, and Trade in connection with the government post which is expected to be entrusted to him.

It approved Comrade Jan Siroky, hitherto the leading secretary of the CPSL [Communist Party of Slovakia] Central Committee for Bratislava-3 District, for the post of director of a CPCZ Central Committee department.

At the same time, in view of the fact that certain departments of the CPCZ Central Committee are being merged, it approved Comrade Miloslav Dockal for the post of director of the party Central Committee's Department for Education, Science, and Culture, and it approved Comrade Jaroslav Jenik for the post of director of the party Central Committee's Propaganda Department.

The Presidium heard a report on the course and results of the visit by the general secretary of the Palestinian Communist Party Central Committee which took place from 11-20 March; the visit by Ole Sohn, chairman of the Danish Communist Party, which took place from 15-17 March; and the visit by Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, from 17-18 March.

23 Mar Federal Government Session Detailed

AU2903072789 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 24 Mar 89 p 1

[CTK report: "CSSR Government Convened; System for Smoothly Updating Wholesale and Procurement Prices; Further Measures To Improve Supplies to the Domestic Market; Draft Set of Measures To Implement the Conclusions of the Session of the Federal Government and the Central Committee Secretariat of the Socialist Youth Union"]

[Text] Prague—The CSSR Government convened for a plenary session this Thursday [23 March]. As the first item on the agenda it discussed and approved the draft set of measures to implement the conclusions adopted at the session of the CSSR Government and the Central Committee Secretariat of the Socialist Youth Union [SSM]; the principles governing SSM assistance in the sphere of unused stocks and in the elimination of discarded national property handled by the organization "Servis Unused Inventories"; and the principles of organizing the exchanges of professional work-and-study visits for young specialists from CEMA countries.

On the SSM's initiative, the establishment and use of the youth initiative fund—which enables the transfer of a percentage of economic yields acquired over and above the plan to youth organizations—were tested in the period 1983-85. Agreements on setting up and using the fund on an experimental basis have been concluded in 105 organizations and, together with this experiment, certain selected ministerial branches have also started to make use of the youth initiative fund, so that last year its economic effect in the 466 organizations involved amounted to roughly Kcs78 million. On the basis of a generally positive evaluation of the youth initiative fund, the government expressly approved its implementation as of 1 April 1989—after due consideration of the existing specific conditions and possibilities —in all state economic organizations, state enterprises, and budget-funded, contributory, and cooperative organizations.

The new economic mechanism, based on the independent economic accountability and responsibility of enterprises, requires the well-developed functioning of money-consumer relations, both in production and in distribution. The significance of prices and of the price system in this field is quite substantial. The first step in this direction was the comprehensive restructuring of wholesale and procurement prices on 1 January 1989. At present, the main thing is to prevent the new price system from becoming outdated and to systematically harmonize wholesale and procurement prices with the changing production and sales conditions on the domestic market and abroad. Among other factors, the system of smoothly updating wholesale and procurement prices will be of great help, and the CSSR Government discussed and approved the rules and methods of implementing it. This system will replace the one-time adjustments of wholesale and procurement prices practiced to date.

The course and rules approved by the government proceed from the premise that the smooth updating of prices will take place in the initial period of transition to the new economic mechanism under conditions in which there is an imbalance of our national economy, considerably monopolized production, and restricted competitiveness, and that it will be carried out in a way that will enable the state to prevent any arbitrary price development by implementing effective control and pursuing an energetic economic policy. The decentralization of prices will take effect gradually, in line with the realistic creation of appropriate economic conditions in our national economy.

Following up the preceding government session which had considered certain draft measures to resolve the main shortcomings on the domestic market in 1989—according to government instructions they were to have been complemented—the government again dealt with these draft measures. It took note of the fact that this year the retail turnover is expected to exceed the amount originally set by the state plan by Kcs5 billion and that the total amount of deliveries to the domestic market will exceed the planned figure by Kcs10-11 billion, at least Kcs6 billion of which will be accounted for by the production of our main domestic producers. The government also took note of measures for stricter criteria in the system of sales to off-market organizations and measures to limit the impact of the great excesses in the balance of incomes from abroad, which are a result of providing the citizens of socialist countries with means in korunas. It also took note of the measures taken to develop the growth of wages in the 1st half of 1989 and measures to increase the imports of machinery for the production of consumer goods.

The government expressed its agreement to increasing—within the state's binding material balance for this year—the deliveries of cement for the domestic market by 70,000 tonnes, the deliveries of ceramic tiles by 1 million square meters, and the deliveries of passenger cars by 6,500 cars. It also agreed to a Kcs1.3-billion increase in the import plan for consumer goods from the PRC. A total of Kcs600 million have been released for the modernization of our consumer industry—the money will be used to purchase machinery, raw materials, and parts to produce consumer goods.

The government instructed its deputy premiers, and above all the premiers of the Czech and Slovak Socialist Republics [SR's], to focus their attention in the two national economies on increasing the deliveries of consumer goods from the Czech SR by at least another Kcs1-11.5 billion, and by Kcs0.5-1 billion from the Slovak SR. Should it prove necessary, the smooth deliveries of cement will have to be provided by cutting down the deliveries intended for the production needs of enterprises. The government also instructed its individual members to increase, according to their jurisdiction, the deliveries to our domestic market by Kcs2-2.5 billion, by means of barter trade and by utilizing the capacity of our defense industry. The government also adopted a number of other planning, commercial, and organizational measures, which should prevent, for instance, both the overfulfillment of planned exports and the simultaneous counter-directional [protismerny] exporting and importing of consumer goods, and also make use of Czechoslovakia's outstanding trade credits in certain developing countries which have not yet shown any return. The government stressed that none of these measures may be carried out by increasing our indebtedness in freely convertible currencies.

The new economic mechanism began to be implemented in the agricultural and food complex, domestic trade, public catering, consumer cooperatives, and organizations of housing economy on 1 January 1989. In all these branches the development of wages and of other incomes from work is oriented in accordance with the existing rules. However, since the real development of wages deviates from the rules and provisions set according to national economic criteria, the CSSR Government has decided to introduce regulations for exacting supplementary levies for the state budget for all unjustified growth in wages and remuneration for work.

In line with the directives for providing for a comprehensive restructuring of the economic mechanism, the government discussed the draft principles of the law on banks and savings banks, which will replace the existing complicated legal provisions of nine different laws and establish conditions enabling the banks and savings banks to effectively support the entrepreneurial activities of economic organizations via loans, and to provide other banking and savings services.

The government discussed the draft law on national economic planning, which proceeds from the basic orientation of management reforms toward a more extensive utilization of economic tools and which contains new solutions within the planning system. It counts on strengthening the long-term and conceptual nature of the state plans of economic and social development; on changing the role of central branch agencies of state administration in the planning process, a role which will not promote the creation of stocks, but will additionally expand the scope of tasks set by the state plan; and also on basically strengthening the independence of socialist organizations in the planning process by giving them full jurisdiction over enterprise planning and planning within the enterprises. Their plans will not have to be officially approved, they will merely have to provide for the binding targets of the state plan and for the contractual commitments which had been undertaken. the binding targets of the state plan will be specifically worked out for all socialist organizations, and it will be possible to expand the circle of these binding targets solely by law. The draft also formulates legal provisions for compensation for the property damages incurred by socialist organizations in connection with the assignment of specific tasks and also for compensation for all damages to state interests.

The government decided that the suggestions made at the session should be incorporated in the draft law. It also stressed that it is essential to further clarify the status of central branch agencies in particular.

News Conference Held on Session

AU2803141689 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 24 Mar 89 p 2

[Report by RUDE PRAVO staffers Zdenek Hoffmann, Dalibor Macha, and Igor Sirota: "News Conference on Government Meeting; More Goods on the Domestic Market"]

[Text] Prague (our correspondents)—Vaclav Vertelar, first deputy chairman of the State Planning Office, briefed journalists on the main principles of the draft law on national economic planning at a news conference held immediately after the [23 March] session of the federal government.

This document creates the scope for the center's conceptual work on the one hand, and for strengthening the responsibility and powers of economic organizations on the other. This requires carrying out important changes as regards the perception of the national economic planning, in the content of the state plans and the plans of socialist organizations, and enhancing the role of the instruments of economic management.

Restricting the central operative and administrative management does not mean reducing the role of the center. On the contrary, it creates prerequisites for strengthening the long-term nature and shifting the focus of its activity from the annual to the 5-year plans. Only those amendments to the outputs of 5-year plans that will not result in important changes to them will remain in the government's sphere of authority. In the contrary case, the pertinent government has the duty to submit the proposed changes to the Federal Assembly or, where applicable, to the National Councils, which increases social control over all important economic and social decisions.

In view of the broadest possible implementation of the new economic mechanism as early as 1 January 1990, the principles of the new mechanism will be used not only when drafting the Ninth 5-Year Plan, but also the 1990 plan. The draft law on national economic planning will be submitted to the Federal Assembly for discussion and approval in the 1st half of this year, and it is being proposed for it to take effect on 1 July 1989.

Jaromir Matejka, secretary of the Government Committee for the Planned Management of the National Economy, who added on to the previous statement, elucidated some practical problems connected with the realization of value instruments, especially profit, when drawing up plans. The value instruments must be used, above all, as a means of achieving optimal development and efficiency.

Tomas Benes, deputy chairman of the State Planning Commission, provided information concerning the solution of the main shortcomings on the domestic market in 1989. A number of shortcomings in regard to ensuring balance on the domestic market cropped up in 1988. Despite the fact that retail trade turnover rose by Kcs10 billion, there were shortages of some types of products on the market. The reason for this was the non-planned growth of the population's incomes. This situation has had a big influence on the way this issue is being dealt with this year.

It is envisaged that deliveries to the domestic market should increase by roughly Kcs10-11 billion, of which Kcs6 billion will be from domestic manufacturers. However, where are these goods to come from? Above all, production must increase. Further goods for the domestic market can be obtained through structural redistribution from deliveries meant for the production sphere. In order to improve the selection of goods, it is planned to release 3.4 billion parity crowns for the purchase of consumer goods abroad. This is not much—just about 1 percent of the total deliveries to the domestic market. Here great emphasis is placed on an expedient utilization of those resources, only buying products for which there is a pressing demand.

In order to achieve fundamental solutions, we also wish to increase imports of means of production, machinery, and equipment for the manufacture of goods in demand that we are importing at present. This involves, above all, knitting and textile machinery, food-processing technology, and the like.

Answering a question by RUDE PRAVO, Ivan Kulhanek, spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, made a statement on the situation around the East Afghan administrative center Jalalabad, which members of the armed opposition want to seize with force. He noted the increasing reports that units of the Pakistani Army are also fighting on the side of the opposition against the government troops. Such a course would be a serious violation of the Geneva agreements and could pose a threat of armed conflict between the two countries. The United Nations, which played an important role in laying the foundations for the political solution to the Afghan problem, should immediately take steps through its bodies, including the UN mediation mission in Afghanistan and Pakistan, to normalize the situation along the Afghan-Pakistani border, he stressed.

The spokesman described the ongoing U.S.-South Korean "Team Spirit" excercises with nuclear weapons, attended by 200,000 men, as a parade of force, and stressed that they are not only a direct military threat to the DPRK, but also have an unfavorable impact on the political atmosphere of the Korean peninsula.

Miroslav Pavel, head of the Press Department of the Office of the CSSR Government Presidium, informed the journalists that the talks between the delegations of the CSSR Government and the Vatican on appointments of new bishops in Czechoslovakia will continue in Prague on 10 April. The CSSR Government delegation will be headed by Vladimir Janku, deputy minister and director of the CSSR Government's Church Affairs Secretariat. The Vatican delegation will be headed by Archbishop Francesco Colasuonno, nuntius with a special mission. When asked by the French news agency AFP about the importance of the talks, V. Janku said that the talks on appointments of new bishops to bishoprics which are still vacant will be on the agenda. The CSSR Government is fundamentally interested having these issues resolved.

Defense Minister Addresses Assembly Chambers

AU2803113589 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 23 Mar 89 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Contribution Toward Strengthening Trust and Security; From the Statement by Milan Vaclavik, CSSR Minister of National Defense, at the 13th Joint Session of Federal Assembly Chambers," held in Prague on 21 March]

[Text] As we have already informed our readers, Milan Vaclavik, CSSR minister of national defense, addressed the 13th joint session of Federal Assembly chambers on 21 March. He said, among other things:

In the period of the current extremely dynamic development of international relations, the new political thinking is also making a positive impact on the solution of complicated problems concerning the military-political situation. It is proving its viability at the Vienna negotiations on conventional disarmament and on confidence-building and security measures in Europe. The statements made there by the participating ministers of foreign affairs expressed their concurrent view that it is necessary to eliminate military potentials and structures that make it possible to conduct extensive offensive operations and to develop trust in the military sphere on a qualitatively higher level. We believe that it will be possible to realize these intentions at the continuing Vienna talks. The important thing is to make the realistic sense of responsibility promoted by the countries of our community prevail, that is, to achieve positive results without claiming for oneself supremacy and unilateral advantages.

We note with satisfaction that Western Europe is also feeling the urgent need to contribute toward normalizing the situation on the continent. Holding similar views to the ones held by the general public, which cast doubts on the danger from the East, we can more frequently hear realistic politicians calling for new approaches to defense policy and security. We welcome and support the process of military detente and we are actively contributing to it, because the stability of peace in Europe is a matter of general interest; it is also our concern, because it means more security for the CSSR.

The new political thinking is expressed and the deep interest in intensively developing international relations is manifest in the declaration entitled "On the Correlation of the Number of Armed Forces and Armaments of Warsaw Pact and NATO Organizations in Europe and in the Adjoining Seas and Oceans," issued by the Defense Ministers' Committee of states belonging to our defense community. The publication of figures for both military-political groups is the Warsaw Pact states' significant joint contribution to greater openness in assessing the issues of military strategic equilibrium; it also makes it possible to evaluate the real correlation of forces. At the same time, it is meant to ward off the repeated speculations and tendentious claims about the unilateral supremacy of our defense community, and also to ward off the intentions and plans of NATO military agencies to introduce programs for modernizing their arms and increasing the potentials of their armed forces.

The preparedness of Warsaw Pact member states to develop efforts to achieve international detente in Europe is proved by the measures for unilaterally reducing the number of their armed forces and armaments. Within our defense community, these disarmament steps consist of striking reductions of troop strength—by 300,000 men—12,000 tanks, 930 aircraft, and other kinds of military technology. They also signify that far smaller amounts will be set apart for defense, which should amount to an average reduction of 13-15 percent, and that organizational measures will be adopted for strengthening the defense structure of the armies.

The points of departure in these radical measures are, basically, the military doctrines adopted at the Berlin session of the Political Consultative Committee of Warsaw Pact states in 1987, and the conclusions adopted at the follow-up Warsaw session. Our country is fully implementing this doctrine under its own specific conditions. We have prepared the full text of the document entitled "The CSSR's Military Doctrine," which will be published after approval by the State Defense Council. It is based on our membership in the Warsaw Pact and on our commitments within this pact. The document will become the foundation of our negotiations with the NATO states on issues of national security and their military and technical policy aspects.

Our country has actively joined the initiatives of the fraternal socialist states. The decision adopted by the State Defense Council to reduce the number of people and armaments and to make organizational changes in the Czechoslovak People's Army (CSLA) has evoked justified attention from among our people; it was met with general approval and has also produced a positive international response.

Our initiative in the field of foreign policy, declared a year ago by Comrade Milos Jakes, general secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party [CPCZ] Central Committee, creates a broad political platform for these measures.

We realize that its political aspect is the essential condition for creating and strengthening mutual trust and good relations between neighboring states—between the members of the Warsaw Pact on the one hand, and NATO members on the other. Proof of our firm intention to continue developing these relations is our consistent implementation of provisions of the 1986 Stockholm document, which includes announcing exercises and inviting observers. Since February 1987, when foreign observers attended CSLA exercises in Europe for the very first time, we have held three additional exercises in their presence. In the course of 2 years, a total of 154 observers from 22 CSCE states that signed the Helsinki Accords have been in our country.

We established all-inclusive conditions for them, enabling them to be convinced of the defensive nature of the exercises and of their subordination to a single goal—the perfection of the troops' skill in conducting a defensive battle and in warding off the enemy's aggression. This is also the unambiguous purpose of the CSLA's combat preparedness and readiness.

On the other hand, our observers attend the exercises of NATO states. Moreover, a group of our officers is working in the corps of military observers in Angola and Namibia, and in the supervisory commission of neutral states in Korea. They have been dispatched to these countries at the request of the UN Security Council and they supervise the way in which the armistice is being adhered to with regard to troop withdrawal and the fulfillment of agreements between the states involved.

We approach the organizational changes in the CSLA, based on the State Defense Council's decision, with the awareness that the Army must incessantly provide for the country's reliable defense in international, united combat with the Soviet Army and other armies of our community. Our troops are standing in the first line of defense of the allied armed forces of Warsaw Pact member states; this places high demands on their combat readiness and preparedness. We cannot permit them to lag behind the Western armies, which have well-developed organizational structures and combat possibilities and the ability to accomplish tasks even when under an unexpected attack.

We must compensate for the reduction of armaments and technology by enhancing their quality, despite the lower financial means set apart for their purchase. At the same time, we will focus our attention on introducing systems of a defensive nature, above all antitank and antiaircraft weapons, technology for the engineers, and certain other technology. This also places new demands on our defense industry. The limitation of defense expenditures is already reflected now in scaled-down contracts with enterprises, which proceed from the needs of our own Army and the armies of allied countries. On the other hand, new demands are arising; this calls for a change of production programs, which cannot be carried out without inevitable investments, particularly in machinery and equipment.

The organizational changes affect the entire Army. They are manifested in the structure and content of activities of the Ministry of National Defense and of the staffs of subordinated detachments, but above all they affect the troops. The reorganization will cut down on the number of soldiers and the amount of technology in our divisions and formations. It will be necessary to set up the building organizations which have been recently established in almost 17 garrisons. New railroad detachments will be established in two garrisons. Special, unprecedented problems are arising during the reorganization of three groups of army units into depots. Above all, we must create a new mobilization system within a relatively short time; it should provide prerequisites for complementing the army detachments. Along with the current overall reduction of the number of reservists called up for exercises, this makes it essential to provide for their far more demanding effective training.

When implementing all these tasks, we abide by the criterion of cost-consciousness. We plan to make the maximum use of the existing garrison facilities, and we offer technology we no longer use to the national economy.

We believe that the political and military representatives of the NATO states will also comprehend that in the present nuclear age political objectives cannot be achieved through war. Until now this has not been the case. Additional evidence of this is the recent command-staff [velitelsko-stabni] NATO exercise, held on FRG territory under the code name Wintex-Cimex'89. The startling thing is that the theme of the exercise is the development of a crisis in the socialist countries which causes war to break out. During the exercise, primary attention was devoted to resolving the problem of transferring the NATO states' armed forces and the civilian sphere from peacetime to wartime status and to waging operations using conventional, chemical, and also nuclear weapons. In accordance with the military-strategic concept of "flexible response," the bodies in charge of the alliance continue to count on being the first to deploy nuclear weapons and, currently, they are trying to push through their upgrading.

In a speech at the beginning of March, U.S. President George Bush affirmed that his administration is sticking to its intention to modernize nuclear and conventional forces and to maintain the trend of high military expenditure. He said: "We cannot afford to commit the mistake of regarding a more stable international situation as a reason for lower defense expenditure."

The West, in an effort to prevent the countries of the socialist community from realizing the tasks of social-economic development, is contemplating the implementation of the so-called competition strategy in order to force them into a further arms buildup and to weaken them economically. NATO bodies have worked out and are realizing long-term programs for perfecting conventional weapons and for producing highly efficient weapons systems. Thus, the reequipment of tank units of the West German ground forces with the latest model tank is to be concluded in 1989, and plans are afoot to start producing tanks of a new generation in the 2d half of the 1990's. This is a type of a weapon which NATO depicts as the main means of waging offensive activities. Everything attests to the fact that West's military-political circles continue to stick to a policy based on strength.

In this situation, our unilateral measures aimed at reducing armed forces, armaments, and military budgets have their limits, and if we go beyond them—without the other side's corresponding measures—the principle of equilibrium and sufficiency and of building and safeguarding socialism will be upset. These issues must be assessed objectively. It would be a mistake to succumb to the illusion that the danger of war is over. It is still real, in the same way that the enemy of socialism is real. The positive trends in the development of international relations still have not become irreversible, and they are asserting themselves in the military sphere very slowly and with difficulty. Therefore, we continue to regard the defense of the country as an affair of high civic awareness and vigilance.

For the CSLA, the consistent implementation of the tasks arising from the decision of the State Defense Council is currently a political issue of utmost importance, the main program of which we will implement in the next 2 years.

Jurik's Detention 'Pretext' To Condemn State

LD2903092789 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 28 Mar 89

[Text] The FRG: All the important dailies reported today that 36-year-old Jozef Jurik from Czechoslovakia was detained on the Austria-FRG border. Jozef Jurik shot a police officer and wounded another at the end of last week.

In accordance with tradition, this incident, too, has become a welcomed pretext to attack our state. The "most reliable" information about FRG citizen Jozef Jurik was carried by DIE WELT which claimed that he was a Yugoslav as he was born in Bratislava. It is a regular practice in the West to confuse Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia. Such an error is not surprising at all in the daily like the FRG'S DIE WELT, which last October mistook a worker's demonstration in Wenceslas Square for an assembly of a few dozen Chartists.

Brno Trial Against Eva Vidlarova Adjourned

AU2903095189 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech
24 Mar 89 p 2

[Unattributed report in the "By Teletype, Mail, Telephone..." column]

[Text] The court proceedings in the criminal matter concerning the defendant, Eng Eva Vidlarova (born in 1947), opened in Brno Municipal Court on Thursday [23 March]. The Brno city prosecutor charged her with attempting to commit the criminal offense of frustrating the enforcement of an administrative decision. The tribunal of judges at the municipal court heard the defendant, the witnesses, and examined the written evidence contained in the indictment. It adjourned the proceedings to question an expert.

Man Sentenced for Hospital Bomb Threat

AU2803095989 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech
23 Mar 89 p 2

[CTK report: "Another Alarm Report Punished"]

[Text] Trutnov—This Wednesday [22 March] the Trutnov District Court dealt with the case of Tomas Vrabec from Hradec Kralove, who had perpetrated the criminal offense of violating the rights of others according to paragraph 209, Article 1, Letter A of the penal code, by calling emergency number 158 on 28 February 1989 and falsely announcing to the Public Security department of the Dvur Kralove District that "tomorrow the hospital will be blown up."

The district court sentenced him to 1 year's imprisonment in the first correctional educational group, without suspension. According to paragraph 228, Article 1 of the penal code, the accused has been ordered to pay the violated party—the organization of the Trutnov District National Health Institute—Kcs3,174 in damages.

The 18-year-old Tomas Vrabec was released before completing his prison term in October 1989, on the basis of the amnesty signed by the president of the Republic. The sentence acquired the force of law after being announced.

NATO Sincerity on Disarmament Questioned

AU2903140589 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech
28 Mar 89 p 6

[Jan Kovarik commentary in the "Note" column: "Holding a Stick Behind Its Back?"]

[Text] We have already reported that the Belgian Government has announced that four new depots will soon be built in that country for the American Army, and that other storage facilities will be built near the main Belgian airports for the needs of American intervention units. In addition to this dry report it is stated that each of the four army depots will cost $38 million—which means that they will be quite large.

The report does not evoke pleasant feelings, when viewed in the context of the positive evaluation of the disarmament talks that are starting in Vienna, where the NATO and the Warsaw Pact countries have taken their places at the roundtable. Both Western states and socialist states are full of praise for the atmosphere at the negotiations, and the businesslike approach of both sides. It is at this same roundtable that NATO and the Warsaw Pact are discussing the reduction of the strengths of conventional armed forces—which probably also means that far less space will be needed for weapons. And now we hear from Belgium that new military facilities are to be built.

Disarmament negotiations are a difficult and lengthy process, in the course of which a fine web of reciprocal trust is gradually woven. If the two sides approach the talks with the political will to achieve progress, i.e. to cut down the number of weapons, then this good will also includes the unwritten commitment to do nothing to hamper or threaten the trust that is being born. That is why one cannot speak of the effort to secure peace with fewer weapons, while simultaneously holding a stick behind one's back in preparation for the very opposite. Such a position lacks credibility and cannot convince one's negotiating partner of one's good intentions.

The Brussels announcement is not the kind of announcement which would help to normalize the international atmosphere—on the contrary: It forces us to wonder how sincere the NATO countries are about the Vienna talks, and evokes questions even among the general public.

Agreement Signed on Joint USSR Enterprise

AU2803154789 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech
22 Mar 89 p 1

["edk"-signed report: "New Czechoslovak-Soviet Enterprise Is Taking Shape; For the Production of Ceramic Building Materials"]

[Excerpts] Kosice (our correspondent)—UKEM, a new joint Soviet-Czechoslovak enterprise, is taking shape in Mukachevo in the Ukraine. A few days ago representatives of the Mukachevo construction ceramics plant, the

Kosice ceramics works, and the Keramoprojekt Trencin state enterprises signed an agreement on its founding there.

According to the agreement, the first products will leave the factory in 1992. In the first stage, it will produce 400,000 square meters of tile. [passage omitted]

In line with the concluded agreement, the Soviet partner, Stroykeramika, will provide the building plot, energy, and raw materials and will ensure the construction of the joint enterprise and its infrastructure. As for the Czechoslovak side, Kerko Kosice will attend to the technology, will assist in the assembly and launching of the operational facilities as well as in the technical management of production, and will ensure the training of Soviet experts and the needed mixture recipes. [passage omitted]

UKEM will be headed by an administrative and supervisory council on which the Soviet and the Czechoslovak sides will each have five representatives. The administrative council will elect a general director who will be entrusted with managing the enterprise.

Assistance to Earthquake-Stricken Armenia Noted

AU2403173889 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 23 Mar 89 p 2

[CTK report: "Thanks for Fraternal Assistance to Armenia"]

[Summary] In connection with a meeting of 280 Czechoslovak citizens who took part in arranging aid to the people of Soviet Armenia following the destructive earthquake there, with Soviet Ambassador Viktor Lomakin at the USSR Embassy in Prague on Wednesday [22 March], the Coordination Commission of the CSSR National Front for Assistance to Armenia reported that by 22 March assistance worth Kcs52 million had been collected from the Czechoslovak people. It was paid for from the United Fund for Armenia and sent to the Armenian SSR. This assistance consisted of medical equipment, instruments and materials, medicines, dried foodstuffs, trucks, mobile housing units, blankets, and other items.

Leaders' Public Appearances for 8-15 Mar

AU1903150489

[Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO and MLADA FRONTA in Czech, and Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak, from 10 to 16 March report the following appearances of CSSR leaders (sourcelines in parentheses):

The session of the chairmen of enterprise committees and primary organizations of the Czechoslovak Communist Party [CPCZ] in central agencies, organizations, and institutions, held in Prague on 11 March, was attended by Miroslav Stepan and addressed by Karel Urbanek. (RUDE PRAVO 13 March p 2)

Milos Jakes, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received the secretary general of the Palestinian Communist Party Central Committee, in Prague on 14 March. (RUDE PRAVO 15 March p 1)

Jan Fojtik, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and Central Committee secretary, chaired the session of the Central Committee's School Commission in Prague on 9 March. (RUDE PRAVO 10 March p 1)

Frantisek Hanus, CPCZ Central Committee secretary, attended the meeting between Milos Jakes, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary, and Yegor Ligachev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, in Prague on 10 March. (RUDE PRAVO 11 March p 1) On the same day he accompanied Ligachev on a tour of the Slusovice Agrokombinat unified farm cooperative in the Gottwaldov District. (RUDE PRAVO 11 March p 1)

Vladimir Herman, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and leading secretary of the CPCZ's South Moravian Regional Committee, received Czeslaw Kiszczak, Polish interior minister, in Brno on 15 March. (RUDE PRAVO 16 March p 2)

Miloslav Hruskovic, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and Central Committee secretary of the Slovak Communist Party [CPSL], attended the national conference of those secretaries for party work in industry, those working in the CPCZ's regional committees, and those working in the Prague and Bratislava city committees, in Prague on 13 March. (RUDE PRAVO 14 March p 2)

Ignac Janak, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and first CPSL Central Committee secretary, presented the Order of Victorious February to Dusan Sismis, leading secretary of the CPSL's Trencin District Committee, in Trencin on 12 March. (PRAVDA 13 March p 1) On 14 March he began his working visit to Trencin District by inspecting the Mechanization and Automation Research Institute state enterprise in Nove Mesto nad Vahom. (PRAVDA 15 March p 1)

Ivan Knotek, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and premier of the Slovak Socialist Republic [SR], toured the Liptovsky Mikulas District (PRAVDA 13 March p 1) and attended the European Cup finals in Jasna on 12 March. (PRAVDA 13 March p 5) On 13 March he addressed the meeting of communists in the Slovak Ministry of Industry in Bratislava. (PRAVDA 14 March p 2) He visited the University Faculty Hospital of the Regional National Health Institute in Bratislava on 14 March. (PRAVDA 15 March p 1) On 15 March he addressed the joint session of the Slovak Government and the Slovak Central Committee Secretariat of the Socialist Youth Union, in Bratislava. (PRAVDA 16 March p 2)

Frantisek Pitra, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and premier of the Czech SR, began his 2-day working visit to the East Bohemian Region on 14 March by conferring with the party's regional committee officials and by touring the Synthesia East Bohemian chemical works in Pardubice, the Chvaletice electric power plant, and the University Faculty Hospital of the Regional National Health Institute in Hradec Kralove. (PRAVDA 15 March p 2) He concluded his visit to the region in Hradec Kralove on 15 March by addressing a joint meeting of the regional party aktiv, the representatives of state and economic agencies and organizations of the National Front, Czech SR ministers, and members of the Czech SR Government Presidium. (RUDE PRAVO 16 March pp 1, 2)

Miroslav Stepan, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and leading secretary of the party's Prague city committee, paid a working visit to the TOS machine-tool enterprise in Prague-Hostivar on 15 March. (RUDE PRAVO 16 March p 2)

Karel Urbanek, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and chairman of the National Front Central Committee in the Czech SR, conferred with the leadership of the Czechoslovak People's Party and its Central Committee chairman, Zbynek Zalman, on the premises of the Czechoslovak People's Party Central Committee in Prague on 9 March. (RUDE PRAVO 10 March p 2)

Miroslav Zavadil, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and chairman of the Central Trade Union Council received a Chinese trade union delegation in Prague on 13 March. (RUDE PRAVO 14 March p 2) He received Arthur Scargill and Alain Simon, chairman and secretary general of the International Miners Organization, respectively, in Prague on 15 March. (RUDE PRAVO 16 March p 2)

CSSR Foreign Minister Jaromir Johanes received USSR Ambassador Viktor Lomakin in Prague on 12 March. (PRAVDA 13 March p 2)

CSSR Minister of Interior Frantisek Kincl attended the meeting between CPCZ General Secretary Milos Jakes and Polish Interior Minister Czeslaw Kiszczak in Prague on 14 March. (PRAVDA 15 March p 1) On the same day he attended a ceremony held in Prague for outstanding policemen selected by a survey for "The Deed of the Year." (MLADA FRONTA 15 March p 2) On 15 March he accompanied Polish Interior Minister Kiszczak on a visit to the regional administration of the National Security Corps in Brno. (RUDE PRAVO 16 March p 2)

Appearances for 16-22 Mar

AU2403185689

[Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech, Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech, Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech, and Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak from 17 to 23 March report the following appearances of CSSR leaders (sourcelines in parentheses):

The "Order of Friendship" was presented to Ibrahim Zakhariya, general secretary of the World Federation of Trade Unions, by Karel Hoffmann and Miroslav Zavadil, in Prague on 16 March. (RUDE PRAVO 17 March p 2)

On the occasion of his 60th birthday, former trade union secretary Viliam Kozik was presented with an award by Miroslav Zavadil and was received by Alois Indra, in Prague on 17 March. (RUDE PRAVO 18 March p 2)

A joint session of the CSSR Federal Assembly chambers, held in Prague on 21 March, was attended by Ladislav Adamec, Jan Fojtik, Josef Haman, Miloslav Hruskovic, Karel Hoffmann, Alois Indra, Milos Jakes, Ignac Janak, Jaromir Johanes, Frantisek Kincl, Ivan Knotek, Frantisek Pitra, Miroslav Stepan, Karel Urbanek, Milan Vaclavik, and Miroslav Zavadil. (PRAVDA 22 March p 1)

A reception at the Soviet Embassy in Prague on 22 March to thank Czechoslovak organizations for their aid in the aftermath of the Armenian earthquake was attended by Frantisek Hanus, Jaromir Johanes, Frantisek Kincl, and Jozef Lenart. (PRAVDA 23 March p 1)

The 2d day of the joint session of the CSSR Federal Assembly held in Prague on 22 March was attended by Ladislav Adamec, Frantisek Hanus, Miroslav Hruskovic, Karel Hoffmann, Alois Indra, Milos Jakes, Ignac Janak, Ivan Knotek, and Jozef Lenart. (LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE 23 March p 1)

Ignac Janak, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, met with representatives of working youth, in Bratislava on 16 March. (PRAVDA 17 March p 1)

Frantisek Pitra, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and premier of the Czech SR, attended a meeting dealing with the conversion from coal to gas in central Prague, in Prague on 22 March. (RUDE PRAVO 23 March p 2)

Miroslav Stepan, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and leading secretary of the Prague CPCZ City Committee, received the mayor of Nuremberg on the occasion of the inauguration of a direct Prague-Nuremberg air link, in Prague on 18 March. (PRAVDA 20 March p 2) He attended a conference of the Prague organization of the Women's Union, in Prague on 18 March. (PRAVDA 20 March p 2) He attended a membership meeting of the MLADA FRONTA party organization, in Prague on 20 March. (MLADA FRONTA 21 March p 1)

Karel Urbanek, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member, chairman of the Czech SR Committee for Party Work, and chairman of the Czech SR National Front

Central Committee, chaired a session of the Czech National Council on council by-elections planned for 20 April, in Prague on 20 March. (RUDE PRAVO 21 March p 1)

Frantisek Hanus, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, paid a working visit to the Melnik District on 20 March. (RUDE PRAVO 21 March p 2) He visited the Prague-East District and toured the Vcela Predboj plant, in Prague on 22 March. (RUDE PRAVO 23 March p 2)

Jaromir Johanes, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, received Helmut Ziebart, GDR ambassador to the CSSR, to discuss unspecified bilateral issues, in Prague on 20 March. (RUDE PRAVO 21 March p 2) He received Ioan Patsan, Romanian ambassador to the CSSR, in connection with the conclusion of the ambassador's tour of duty, in Prague on 22 March. (RUDE PRAVO 23 March p 2) He received Toncho Chakurov, Bulgarian ambassador to the CSSR, for a discussion on bilateral issues, in Prague on 22 March. (RUDE PRAVO 23 March p 2)

Halt to FRG Potash Compression Called For

LD2503104489 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0304 GMT 25 Mar 89

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—Karl Seidel, head of the FRG department in the GDR Foreign Ministry affairs, received the head of the permanent FRG mission, Dr Franz Bertele, for a talk on Thursday.

Karl Seidel handed Dr Bertele an aide-memoire calling for an immediate halt to compression activity by the FRG potash works following the rock burst in the Werra potash mine.

A report accompanying the aide-memoire states that the development and circumstances of the rock burst on 13 March 1989 at the "Ernest Thaelmann" mine of the publicly owned "Werra" potash enterprise display all the characteristics of the effect of compressed waste water. Initial exploratory inspections at the mine and the specific fragmentation patterns which were established lead to the clear conclusion that the rock burst was the result of potash waste water compression by the FRG.

The GDR has been making efforts since a similar rock burst incident in June 1975 to start negotiations with the FRG on achieving a halt to compression by the FRG potash industry, the aide-memoire states.

Aide-Memoire Presented to FRG

AU2803175789 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25-26 March 89 p 2

["Aide-memoire" presented by Karl Seidel, director of the FRG Department in the GDR Foreign Ministry, to Dr Franz Bertele, head of the FRG Permanent Mission in Berlin on 23 March: "Immediate Halt to Compression Activity of FRG Potash Works; Aide-Memoire Presented to FRG"]

[Text] After geological and geomechanical examinations carried out after the rock burst of 23 June 1975 established a connection with potash waste water compression by the FRG potash industry near the GDR border, the GDR Government has tried to negotiate with the FRG Government to put an end to the compression activities.

On 10 February 1976, the head of the GDR Permanent Mission in Bonn presented this point of view to Under Secretary Dr Dieter von Wuerzen, who is presently state secretary in the Federal Ministry of Economics. As there was no reaction, declarations to this effect were presented to Stern, assistant secretary in the FRG Federal Chancellery, on 29 October 1976 and on 29 November 1976.

Afterward, the required expert talks were held on 21 December 1976. In connection with these expert talks, the head of the GDR Permanent Mission in the FRG presented the FRG Federal Chancellery with a declaration on potash waste water compression by the Hattorf and Heringen potash plants. It was stated that the two potash plants had stored 200 million cubic meters of potash waste water on GDR territory by that time. Thus, the GDR's territorial sovereignty had been violated and unauthorized mining carried out. In particular, it was pointed out that this compression endangers safety in the mines and public safety in the Werra potash region to an unjustified extent.

Altogether, in seven talks between experts up to 12 April 1977, the FRG tried in an inadmissible way to connect the problem of potash waste water compression and the resulting safety risk with minimizing the amount of salt in the River Werra. The GDR Government was not able to agree with this course of action.

On 30 April 1980, in connection with the problems of the two German states that were under consideration, GDR Deputy Foreign Minister Dr Michael Kohl presented Guenter Gaus, head of the FRG Permanent Mission, with a declaration on the resumption of negotiations as of 1 September 1980. This declaration contained the following four sets of problems:

—initiating measures to reduce the amount of salt in the River Werra;

—initiating measures to reduce the compression of potash waste water in the immediate area around the border;

—agreeing on measures to increase safety in the mines, especially as regards underground blasting, and

—trans-border underground potash mining.

On 28 July 1982, the talks that had started in September 1980 resulted in a joint report on the status of the talks of the expert delegations, which was presented to the two governments.

Following this report, further negotiations took place which led to an agreement on trans-border potash mining between the GDR and the FRG, and on questions of safety in the Werra potash mines on 13 December 1984, and to an additional agreement on blasting hours and warning blasts in the GDR "Marx-Engels" potash mine and the FRG Hattorf potash mine on 11 February 1985.

In parallel negotiations, the two other problems were further discussed, and the GDR presented a respective draft treaty on 7 March 1986 and a draft agreement on 15 April 1986. On 24 October 1986 the FRG delegation stated that it was unable to continue the negotiations as the FRG did not want to bear the costs of the required technical allevation measures.

During Erich Honecker's official visit to the FRG, it was agreed in the adopted Joint Communique of 8 September 1987 "...to speedily continue the negotiations on questions of the amount of salt in the River Werra and potash waste water compression, and to bring them to a positive conclusion as soon as possible." The ensuing exploratory talks took place from 10 November 1987 to 6 March 1988.

The talks were held in Berlin on 10 November 1987, in Bonn from 10-11 December 1987, in Berlin on 1 February 1988, and in Eisenach and Kassel from 7-8 March 1988. The talks were very detailed and represented an attempt to definitely settle specific problems. The exploratory talks were again terminated, because the FRG was not ready to share the costs equally.

On 5 March 1988, the GDR Permanent Mission presented an aide-memoire to the Federal Chancellery. On 19 July 1988, the FRG Government announced new negotiations. The announcement was made during a talk between government representatives. On 5 December 1988 the GDR Permanent Mission proposed the resumption of the talks on 20 December 1988. On 22 March 1989, the FRG responded to this proposal in an unacceptable manner.

A certificate to this effect is attached to the aide-memoire.

In view of the state of affairs presented there, an immediate halt to the compression activities by the FRG potash works is demanded.

Ministry Statement on Rock Burst

AU2903093789 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25-26 Mar 89 p 2

[Statement by Klaus-Guenther Sorg, GDR deputy minister of ore mining, metallurgy, and potash and head of the GDR Government commission on the rock burst in the "Ernst Thaelmann" mine on 13 March 1989: "Rock Bursts Triggered Off by Injection of Liquids Into Rock Formations"]

[Text] For more than 60 years, the technique of injecting liquids in the form of waste waters, discard solutions, chemical waste products, and other forms into the absorbent strate of the earth's crust and to compress them has been used worldwide.

These liquids are transported to depths of 200 to 300 meters via boreholes. The injection of liquids into the earth's crust is only possible if the absorbing capacity of the layers that are to absorb these liquids is large enough. They have to be so permeable that they can absorb sufficiently large amounts of the injected liquids over a relatively long period. Thus, the surface area of these layers has to be large enough to absorb an amount of several million cubic meters of liquids every year.

Throughout the world, this technique of eliminating waste products is not employed in areas of industrial concentration or dense population areas. It is especially not used in mining areas as this would endanger mining activities and the public. The technique of injecting potash waste water, that is, primarily sodium and magnesium chloride solutions, into such geologically absorbent rock formations has been used by the potash works in the Werra potash area since around 1925.

On the basis of the technology of that time, there were no indications of the possible negative consequences of the injection of potash waste waters. As a result of the construction of large barrages and the compression of liquids in crude oil and natural gas deposits, the possibility that seismic events might occur in areas that are neither endangered by earthquakes nor influenced by mining activities became known.

In the past few years, such events have occurred in many countries, for example, in Greece, India, Egypt, and the United States.

Accumulated tensions are released by the effects of the liquids in the rocks, thereby causing rock bursts.

The injection of liquids or differences in the level of reservoirs has resulted in the release of tectonic energy similar to earthquakes, which has considerable effects with magnitudes of up to 6.3 [scale not given], taking the Koyna reservoir in India as an example.

In the GDR, the injection of potash waste waters into the overlying rocks in the area of the "Werra" potash state enterprise was halted in 1968. On the FRG side of the potash area, the Hattorf and Heringen potash works have continued the compression of liquids until today and thus the scientific findings which are known worldwide and have been described in detail by the technical literature have not been respected, thereby causing catastrophes.

The injection boreholes of the FRG potash works are situated only a few hundred meters from the GDR border, that is, in the immediate vicinity of the "Ernst Thaelmann" and "Marx-Engels" mines of the "Werra" potash enterprise.

As everybody can see on the map, these injection boreholes of the FRG potash works are situated in a section of the border near the village of Philipsthal in the FRG which extends to the East, to the GDR's territory.

The geological character of the rocks consists of the fact that the layers that absorb liquids—in this case dolomitic ledges—sink from north to south to greater depths. In this way, the potash waste waters that have been compressed by the FRG get to the GDR's territory into the overlying rock strata of the "Ernst Thaelmann" and "Marx-Engels" mines of the "Werra" potash enterprise, which are immediately adjacent to the south.

In the mine such a rock burst results in a sudden, unexpected fracture of the rock formation near the underground excavations and in a clear release of energy in the form of seismic waves at the surface.

The scientific results on the course of such a tectonic rock burst and on effects causing this process of destruction, the reasons for which are certainly to be found in the overlying rock strata, have been scientifically examined and documented by research which clearly demonstrates that the waste water compression by the Hattorf and Heringen potash works in the FRG is to blame for it.

These scientific findings clearly show that the described compression of potash waste waters in the upper layers of the earth's crust entails considerable dangers and public safety in the territory is also endangered.

It is thanks to the strict observance of the safety regulations of the GDR potash industry in the mines of the "Werra" potash enterprise that the staff was not in danger. This has already been explained in several publications.

It is part of the basic moral attitude of the scientist, engineer, and manager to thoroughly investigate the reasons of the slightest possibility of damage to people and, by knowing the reason, to exclude everything that can be prevented by human standards. Therefore, all these reasons caused by the compression of potash waste water by the FRG potash mines have to be eliminated.

The course and the circumstances of the rock burst on 13 March 1989 at 1402 in the "Ernst Thaelmann" mine of the "Werra" state-owned potash enterprise show all the signs of the effect of compressed waste water. Great pressure oscillations of the compressed waste water were noted in the area of existing geological disturbances. First investigative checks of the rock burst in the "Ernst Thaelmann" mine to find out how far the rock burst extended and the special breaks that were noted permit the clear conclusion that this rock burst was caused by the compression of potash waste water by the FRG.

The rock burst of 13 March 1989 took place in the western part of the "Ernst Thaelmann" mine at a depth of 700 to 900 meters.

In the caved area, as everywhere where carnallite is mined, the dimensions of the posts and underworkings had been set in line with lasting stability under static loads.

In this way, more than 10 million cubic meters of potash waste water with a pressure of O.6 megapascal (6 atmospheres above atmospheric pressure) are injected—crossing the border—into an area of more than 100 square kilometers of the overlying rock above the GDR potash mines every year. This transportation of mass and energy in the form of potash waste water under pressure has been observed and checked in the GDR by means of control drillings for several years. For this purpose, highly sensitive measuring instruments from, among others, the FRG, are used that are also used in the FRG potash works of Hattorf and Heringen.

Evaluation of the measurements in the control drillings, which have been continuously carried out for years, show that the absorbent plate dolomite is being increasingly filled and that steadily higher pressure is necessary in order to find room for the considerable amount of waste water. In addition, the Hattorf and Heringen potash works do not compress the waste water continuously, which leads to different levels of pressure and has a particularly dangerous effect on the mountain ranges because of decreasing and increasing pressure.

Furthermore, this leads to steady superficial expansion over more and more areas of overlying rock above the mines of the "Werra" state-owned potash enterprise.

The control measurements of the GDR's "Werra" potash enterprise exactly measure the advance of the waste water, in particular toward the south and the southeast, and evaluates it scientifically.

The superficial expansion of the waste water from the FRG potash mines also expands the area in which, in particular in the area of existing tectonic disturbances, the waste water can spread vertically through fissures, which may lead to further damage to the mountain ranges.

These events and insights explained here were analyzed and evaluated in detail by means of comprehensive scientific investigations by experts of the Academy of Sciences, the Freiberg Mining Academy, the Mining Safety Institute of the stat-owned Potash Combine and the "Werra" Potash Enterprise.

They show that the FRG potash works are straining the overlying rock through widely oscillating pressure, high speeds of pressure changes, and a steadily increasing average pressure so that tectonic disturbances lose their stability and tectonic energy is released suddenly, which caused the rock burst and the earthquake.

After comprehensive investigations, an expert committee which has been investigating the rock burst excludes the influence of subjective and technological factors linked with mining. This again clearly shows that the FRG potash works have to cease compression of waste waters.

Signed: Dr Sorg, deputy minister and head of the government commission.

Chief of Staff on Disarmament, Ties With West

LD2703100589 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0806 GMT 27 Mar 89

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—At the Vienna negotiations on conventional forces in Europe, the GDR delegation will do all it can to contribute "to radically reducing the military potentials of both alliances." A situation has to be brought about on the continent "whereby both sides retain forces and means required for defense, but not sufficient for a surprise attack or offensive operations." This is stated by Colonel General Fritz Streletz, GDR deputy defense minister and chief of staff of the National People's Army, in an interview in the latest edition of the weekly SONNTAG.

The fundamental principle for the GDR is the unbroken continuation of disarmament.

In spite of all the positive changes in the international atmosphere, the GDR is not overlooking the fact that there are influential forces within NATO which still adhere to the policy of strength and the course of arms build-up and military confrontation. Thus one has to take note of the fact that so far NATO has not canceled even one of its arms programs. Facts show that the alliance is even aiming at improving its land-based ballistic missile systems for use in Europe. The United States is also still holding on to the Strategic Defense Initiative [SDI]. Col Gen Streletz notes that NATO forces are rehearsing all conceivable variations of an escalation of fighting, from an undeclared, surreptitious war to the use of nuclear weapons and the expansion of aggression deep into the territory of the Warsaw Pact. "Hence it is our duty not to allow our citizens and soldiers to have any illusions regarding the specific military threat to the security of our state and the entire alliance." NATO observers have been able to see for themselves again and again during maneuvers on GDR territory that no threat at all to another state emerges from these military activities.

Great attention is being given to the current tendency in the mass media of the FRG and Berlin (West) to disseminate a decidedly negative image of the GDR, to slander the policy of the party and state leadership and social conditions in the GDR on a massive scale, and to reactivate methods of psychological warfare. "So we can see who is having problems with creating the image of an enemy," Col Gen Streletz stresses.

The clear change of view in Western public opinion, whereby the overwhelming majority no longer believes in a "threat from the East," is a direct result of the constructive peace policy of the Warsaw Pact states. "We are prepared to exploit every opportunity at every level to talk about each other's concerns about the military security situation and to introduce measures to end them." This is also the purpose of the offer of talks by Defense Minister Kessler to FRG Defense Minister Scholz. "We are not just talking about creating peace with ever fewer weapons, but our words and actions correspond."

National Environment Conference Starts

AU2303142689 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 22 Mar 89 pp 1,3

[Excerpts] Berlin (ND)—A 2-day extended conference of the GDR Council of Ministers Advisory Council for Environmental Protection on the topic "Peace—Development—Environment, the GDR's Environmental Policy" started in Berlin on Tuesday [21 March]. From the Marxist-Leninist point of view, representatives of social organizations, scientific institutions, state organs, industry, and agriculture discussed results and conclusions of the report by the World Commission for Environment and Development entitled "Our Joint Future." [passage omitted]

As a member of the World Commission for Environment and Development, Professor Dr Istvan Lang, general secretary of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, welcomed the forum and said that the 2-day meeting is one of the first of its kind in Europe to discuss national objectives that are closely related to regional and global problems. [passage omitted]

Component of the SED's Economic Strategy

Dr Hans Reichelt, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and minister of environmental protection and water conservancy, stressed that the GDR Government attaches great importance to the world commission's report because, on the basis of a comprehensive analysis of worldwide environmental and development problems, it proposes to consider and solve the ecological problems of our time not separately, but in connection with the problems of war and peace, disarmament and stable development, the elimination of backwardness and poverty, and the guarantee of a dignified, healthy, and secure life on earth. In accordance with the document entitled "The Consequences of the Arms Race for the Environment and Other Aspects of Ecological Security," which was adopted by the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee in 1988, the GDR proceeds from the assumption that disarmament will release enormous financial resources, natural resources, and intellectual, scientific, and human potential toward improving the ecological situation globally and nationally.

Completely in accordance with the UN environmental report, the GDR's environmental policy is a firm component of its overall policy, which is concerned about the people's welfare and securing peace, stressed the minister. It is inseparably connected with the policy of peace and dialogue and the economic strategy aimed at using natural resources economically. The concrete results of the GDR's environmental policy justify the statement that it corresponds to the recommendations of the world commission's report, Dr Hans Reichelt said.

The GDR can contribute many practical experiences to implementing these recommendations. In accordance with the social strategy of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED], the SED's environmental policy, as its inseparable component, is firmly connected with economic and social policy. The economical use of recyclable natural resources and the reduction of raw material consumption are decisive for expanding the processes of carrying out more intensive efforts, he stated.

Perceptible Effects of More Intensive Efforts

This is influenced by an entire complex of measures: reducing the consumption of energy sources, water, and all kinds of materials; stopping waste and squandering; increasing the refining of raw materials; and increasing the comprehensive returning of secondary raw materials, waste products, and waste from settlements in the form of raw materials to the economic cycle.

For example, the returning of industrial waste products and secondary raw materials to the economic cycle was increased from 20 percent in 1974 to more than 40 percent today.

In this period, the consumption of raw materials and other materials decreased to a total of 96 percent, while industrial goods production was increased. In the first half of the eighties, 40 percent of the increase in the national income was the result of the decreased unit input.

2,200 Waterworks Built or Enlarged

In the process of economic intensification and in connection with the housing program, an entire complex of measures of water economy have been implemented since the midseventies. Thus, it was possible to connect the households of almost 2 million citizens to the public drinking water system from 1972 to 1988, the speaker stated. A total of 96.5 percent of all households are supplied in this way. In the same period, the households of more than 2.3 million citizens were connected to public waste water treatment systems. On the whole, 2,200 new waterworks were built, existing ones were enlarged and reconstructed, and 550 sewage plants were reconstructed, enlarged with a biological purification facility, or entirely new ones were built.

Waste Waters Reduced by 30 Percent

A total of 171 industrial sewage plants were built and existing ones were reconstructed or enlarged. Through all these efforts, organic waste waters were reduced by 30 percent from 1980 to 1988. The retaining of pollutants has been improved by 750,000 tonnes since 1980.

In order to reduce sulphur dioxide emissions, the minister continued, various measures are being implemented. From 1981 to 1987, total energy consumption was reduced by 4.2 percent, while industrial goods production was increased by 37 percent. At the same time, comprehensive research and development work is being done to achieve an efficient flue gas desulfurization of brown coal combustion, for which hardly any smoothly functioning plants existed in the whole world until recently. At present, 25 pilot and experimental plants are being tested or will soon begin operating. These plants have solved the problems of small, medium-sized, and, since December 1988, of large steam generators as well.

In order to further reduce sulphur dioxide emissions, all heating and power stations that will be newly built or reconstructed from 1990 on will be equipped with facilities for flue gas desulfurization and for increased energy production.

Total Nitrogen Monoxide Emissions Reduced

Many things have been done to reduce nitrogen monoxide emissions since the seventies. Since 1988, the emission of this pollutant has been reduced in absolute terms, and its emission by traffic by even 15 percent, not least of all because of the quickly progressing electrification of the railroad lines. In this respect, the GDR is one of the countries with a low emission per surface unit, while the FRG has the highest emission rate in Europe.

Although the GDR is only responsible for 1 percent of the international consumption of chlorofluorocarbons—compared to 10 percent in the FRG—more than half of all sprays in our country are already produced with a butane and propane mixture as a propellant. Work to achieve an additional reduction is in progress. [passage omitted]

Greatest Danger to the Biosphere Is of a Military Character

Professor Dr Max Schmid, director of the GDR International Politics and Economics Institute, opened the discussion at the conference on the topic "Securing Peace by Disarmament—Main Direction in the Struggle To Protect the Environment." [passage omitted]

As is known, GDR scientists and politicians analyze and examine dangers to the environment very thoroughly. However, this is not done to foment fear, but to find ways and means of repairing environmental damage and to prevent new damage, Professor Dr Otto Reinhold, rector of the Academy of Social Sciences attached to the SED Central Committee, stated in his introductory lecture on "Social Strategy and Environmental Policy." [passage omitted]

Today, Wednesday, the conference will continue with the discussion of four additional topics.

Reichelt Meets Environment Officials

AU2403103089 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 23 Mar 89 p 3

[Text] East Berlin (ADN)—Hans Reichelt, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and minister of environmental protection and water conservancy, received Mansour Khalid (Sudan), deputy chairman of the World Commission for Environment and Development, and commission member Istvan Lang, general secretary of the Academy of Sciences of the Hungarian People's Republic. The exchange of views focused on implementing the recommendations worked out by the world commission and adopted by the 42d session of the UN General Assembly to realize important global tasks for protecting the people's lives and their natural environment. The guests paid tribute to the initiatives of the GDR, which is one of the first states to make generally applicable a great number of experiences and results which serve the implementation of the conclusions of the Brundtland report in such a comprehensive democratic form.

GDR Troop Maneuvers Scheduled 4-14 April

LD2803092189 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0855 GMT 28 Mar 89

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—Troop maneuvers by the GDR National People's Army (NVA) under the name "Zyklus 89" are scheduled to take place 4-14 April in the Gardelegen, Magdeburg, Genthin, and Rhinow areas with the aim of improving the training level of the troops and rehearsing joint action in defense actions. Up to 13,500 members of the NVA are taking part in them. They will be led by the head of a military command of the ground forces.

The GDR Government has announced the maneuvers to all participating states in accordance with the final document of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe.

Radiation Levels Continue To Decline

LD2303221189 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1704 GMT 23 Mar 89

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—In connection with the publication of information by the chairman of the USSR State Committee for Hydrometeorology on radiactive contamination in the USSR, 3 years after the reactor accident in Chernobyl, the GDR State Office for Nuclear Safety and Radiation Protection announces:

After the Chernobyl reactor accident, the monitoring of radioactivity on GDR territory was substantially expanded and steadily continued in line with requirements. So far, about 50,000 measurements have been made, of which 11,000 made in the initial stages were handed over to the International Atomic Energy Agency for inclusion in international evaluations.

The results of the studies show that since 1987 there has been an increasing reduction in radioactivity in all environmental media (atmospheric, precipitation, soil, water, foodstuffs, and fodder). The resulting radiation emissions for the GDR population amount to 1 percent of the natural radiation in 1988. In contrast to the situation in the USSR, there is therefore no problem on the GDR's territory.

The radiation situation will continue to be monitored.

Jaenschwalde Power Plant in Full Operation

AU2903074389 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25-26 Mar 89 p 1

[Text] Cottbus (ND/ADN)—Construction of the "Wilhelm pieck" Jaenschwalde youth power plant has been completed. After the sixth and thus last 500-megawatt unit was put into continuous operation this month, the second largest power plant of the GDR has a capacity of 3,000 megawatts.

The largest investment project of the GDR's energy sector was built by collectives of the power plant installation construction combine together with experts from the Soviet Union, Poland, Hungary, and Yugoslavia. About half of the 24,000 megawatts of power plant capacity, which our Republic has at present, have been established since the Eighth SED Congress.

In the Jaenschwalde power plant m300 million have been invested for environmental protection. For instance, high-capacity electric filters remove 99.6 percent of the dust from flue gas.

E. Berlin Human Rights Group Issues Appeal

LD2103133789 Hamburg DPA in German 1127 GMT 21 Mar 89

[Text] East Berlin, (DPA)—The "Peace and Human Rights Initiative," which is headquartered in East Berlin and which advocates freedom of speech, democratic restructuring, and disarmament, in the future intends to place its work on a broader footing and become active, as far as possible, throughout the GDR. In an appeal made public in East Berlin on Tuesday, it emphasized that "also in the GDR far-reaching changes" are "necessary." Apart from democratization this includes "bringing about openness."

In the assessment of the initiative "more and more people," not only in the USSR, Hungary, and Poland, but "also in the GDR, are commenting publicly on unsolved problems and conditions needing change. The desire for glasnost and perestroyka, also in the GDR, has encompassed large sections of the population—right up to state institutions and the SED [Socialist Unity Party]." This has become clear, for instance, through the numerous protests against the ban on and censorship of Soviet press and films.

Faced with such a development, it appears necessary for peace, environmental, human rights, and Third World groups in the GDR "to surmount their isolation, to open themselves up, and to develop new arguments and proposals for an overall social opening-up."

The pressure group in which civil rights campaigners, environmentalists, and members of various grassroots organizations cooperate, sees itself neither as an organization nor as a party. Also in the future, it will seek neither central coordination nor similar organizational structures, it was said. The appeal underlines that "peace and human rights are inseparable," and "human rights are indivisible." "The right to free movement and the right to free speech are among inviolable human rights," it is emphasized.

The appeal makes plain that leaving the country is no alternative. The pressure group underlines the possibility of reforms in the GDR and advocates not leaving the country but, through active cooperation in the GDR, exerting "a positive influence on the development still needed here."

Public Groups Unable To Nominate Candidates

LD2703123789 Hamburg DPA in German 1109 GMT 27 Mar 89

[Excerpts] East Berlin (DPA)—Nongovernmental peace and environmental groups in the GDR have so far had no success in their attempts to nominate their own candidates in some constituencies for the local elections on 7 May. According to members of the groups in East Berlin, the local authorities would not issue the necessary authorization on eligibility for election; the so-called mandators [mandatstraeger] showed no willingness to nominate candidates from independent private groups.

According to the GDR electoral law, only the SED [Socialist Unity Party of Germany], the four smaller parties, and the five most important mass organizations, including the trade union federation FDGB [Free German Trade Union Federation] and the youth organization FDJ [Free German Youth] may issue mandates for the elections. [passage omitted]

The National Front Presidium said in reply to an inquiry about the failed nomination attempts that these groups and initiatives were not part of the National Front mass organizations.

Meamwhile, the Thuringia regional group of the solidarity church working circle, in a statement signed by several clergy, has announced that it will not vote in the GDR local elections on 7 May. This should be seen "not as an appeal to some kind of election boycott but as our own personal decision." The working circle questions "many fundamental points of policy for which the SED, as the leading political force, is responsible." The signatories call for a "new democratic election system." This should make it possible for all citizens, male and female, "to include their political and objective convictions in the comprehensive social development process." Pressure groups and peace circles in East Berlin have issued various appeals encourging people to take part in the public counting of votes once the polling stations have closed. The peace circle of St Bartholomew's parish in East Berlin and the pressure group "Rejection of Practice and Principle of Retrenchment" recommended in an open letter at the end of February that they coordinate with others in order "to ensure an independent compilation of election results as a check on the official figures."

Robotron To Apply for Microsoft License

AU2803135189 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 27 Mar 89 p 114

[Unattributed report: "Robotron Wants To Turn Honest"]

[Text] The GDR Robotron computer combine wants to produce its software honestly in the future so as to have better chances for exports to the West. So far Robotron has imitated the operating systems for small computers without permission by Microsoft. Now Robotron wants to buy a license from Microsoft for the MS-DOS operating system, which dominates the market, and the newly developed OS/2 system. The GDR managers fear that otherwise Microsoft might spoil their exports with lawsuits for infringement of copyright.

Malev Aircraft Hijacked From Prague Airport

LD2903101589 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 29 Mar 89

[Text] Editor Peter Marvanyi has just arrived in the studio with a breaking news report:

[Marvanyi] The Prague-Fedom flight of Hungarian Airlines has been hijacked. During the flight's transit waiting period in Prague, two Czechoslovak citizens boarded the plane and took control of it. They released 100 of the 110 passengers aboard. The plane and its 10 passengers then took off for Barcelona. We will report any news we receive concerning the fate of this aircraft.

Further on Hijackers, Passengers

LD2903110389 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 29 Mar 89

[Text] We have received further information about the hijacked Hungarian Airlines [Malev] plane. Peter Marvanyi has telephoned to make enquiries:

[Begin recording] [Marvanyi] I have with me Tamas Fodor, deputy managing director of Malev. As we said at the start of the report, Malev's Prague-Fedom flight was hijacked at Prague airport by two Czechoslovak citizens. When exactly did this happen?

[Fodor] Well, we do not know precisely what nationality they were—they were either Czechoslovak or Polish. The incident took place between 1040 and 1050. Of the 110 passengers on the flight, at the moment only 10 passengers are now on board the plane. Following the demand of the hijackers, the plane has left Prague for Barcelona and is now airborne.

[Marvanyi] Do we have any idea what the hijackers want? In other words, is Barcelona supposed to be the final destination?

[Fodor] Barcelona is their target destination, but we have taken measures with Barcelona airport for it to permit the plane to land. We have also taken all necessary measures for the plane's safety.

[Marvanyi] What exactly do you mean?

[Fodor] Well, we have also already informed the security organs at Barcelona airport.

[Marvanyi] I understand. How are these hijackers armed?

[Fodor] We do not know precisely, but they are carrrying hand grenades.

[Marvanyi] Do we know anything about the reasons for the hijacking?

[Fodor] We do not know anything more. Presumably this was simply how they wished to leave the country.

[Marvanyi] So, it is a question of people who otherwise did not have tickets for this flight.

[Fodor] Yes.

[Marvanyi] How did they get aboard the plane?

[Fodor] We do not yet know. In a certain sense we also do not understand this, for we know that Prague airport is extremely well protected. So, for the time being, we do not know how they got on board.

[Marvanyi] When is the plane expected to arrive in Barcelona?

[Fodor] At 1440 [1240 GMT].

[Marvanyi] I see. Well, I hope that we will then be able to obtain further information.

[Fodor] Yes. And when we know more details, we will be happy to be at your disposal.

[Marvanyi] Thank you very much. Goodbye. [end recording]

[Announcer] There are thus still many unanswered questions concerning this plane hijacking. Our Prague correspondent Evelin Forro is on the line with me. What do we know about the incident in Prague?

[Forro] I spoke a few minutes ago with Istvan Lukacs, Malev's representative in Prague. He said that the plane was running late and that when the passengers boarded the plane—not all the passengers were yet on board—two people threatened the crew with handgrenades and weapons, saying that they wanted to go to the United States. They spoke Slovak, and it is presently believed that they are Polish citizens. They said that they wanted to go to America. The pilot said he could only designate a European destination, so that is how they came to choose Barcelona.

A few passengers escaped down the back stairway. The [presumably Hungarian] consul, Lajos Taba, also arrived at the airport. He offered himself as a hostage, but the hijackers rejected this. He then asked that the women and children be released, which as accepted. So, there are now 10 male passengers on the plane, 1 stewardness, and the 3-member crew, plus the Prague consul.

[Announcer] How many Hungarian passengers are there on board the plane, apart from the Prague consul—does anyone know this?

[Forro] No, unfortunately I did not obtain any answer to this. Malev was extremely helpful, but they, too, are now very preoccupied with the passengers, and, well, they are very anxious about the lives of those on board.

[Announcer] Was anyone injured in the action?

[Forro] As far as I know, no one has been injured. The interesting thing is that when the plane arrived in Prague, I happened to be out [at the airport], and there was no sign of it. In other words, peace and calm reigned at the airport. There was simply no sign that anything was going to happen here within 15 minutes or so. In any event, I think that the consequences of this will be that security at Prague airport will be even tighter.

In fact, if I hear any other further details, I will telephone you, and perhaps by the 1600 news program we will know more here as well, and not only in Barcelona.

Let me add that the plane is currently in FRG airspace.

ROK Foreign Minister Begins Official Visit

Visit Previewed

LD2803124289 Budapest MTI in English 1052 GMT 28 Mar 89

[Text] Budapest, March 28 (MTI)—Choe Ho-chung, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Korea, is to arrive in Hungary on an official visit on Tuesday afternoon as the guest of Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi. During the talks, scheduled to last until Thursday, the sides are to survey the international situation and the possibilities of developing bilateral ties.

The parties are to sign an agreement on technical and scientific cooperation between the two countries, and a protocol on cooperation between the two foreign ministries, and exchange the ratifying documents of the cultural agreement signed on February 1, 1989. Minister of Finance Miklos Villanyi and Mr Choe are to sign an inter-governmental agreement on the elimination of double taxation.

Mr Choe, the first South Korean foreign minister to visit Hungary, is scheduled to meet Karoly Grosz, Bruno Straub, Miklos Nemeth and Matyas Szuros.

Hungary and the Republic of Korea agreed to set up permanent representations last September, established full diplomatic relations on February 1, and mutually accredited ambassadors.

Since then, bilateral ties have seen a dynamic upswing. In December, Sin Tong-won, first deputy foreign minister, visited Hungary, whilst in late January, Gyula Horn, state secretary of foreign affairs, paid a visit to Seoul. In early February Kim Tae-chung, president of the largest opposition party, visited Budapest, and a parliamentary delegation from the Republic of Korea attended the recent inter-parliamentary conference in the Hungarian capital.

The international public has welcomed the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Hungarian People's Republic and the Republic of Korea as a step aimed at recognizing international realities and strengthening favourable international processes.

Choe Ho-chung Arrives 28 Mar

LD2803145889 Budapest MTI in English 1334 GMT 28 Mar 89

[Text] Budapest, March 28 (MTI)—Choe Ho-chung, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Korea, arrived in Hungary on a three-day official visit on Tuesday as the guest of Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi.

Mr Choe met his host at Budapest's Ferihegy Airport, Han Tak-chae, ambassador of the Republic of Korea to Hungary, was also in attendance.

Received by Varkonyi

LD2803204689 Budapest MTI in English 1919 GMT 28 Mar 89

[Text] Budapest, March 28 (MTI)—The foreign ministers of Hungary and the Republic of Korea held official talks in the Foreign Ministry on Tuesday afternoon. Both sides highly evaluated that the first foreign ministerial meeting is held hardly two months after the establishment of diplomatic relations. Mr Choe stressed: They would like to create favourable international conditions for the unification of the two Koreas with the establishment of diplomatic relations. He stressed that Seoul would like for the development of relations between the two countries to serve as an example for the other European socialist countries. Mr Choe proposed to continue bilateral dialogue at international forums, including the United Nations.

Hungarian Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi also stressed the interestedness of Hungary in continuing high-level dialogue. Minister of Transport, Telecommunication and Construction Andras Derzsi is scheduled to visit Seoul in the second half of the year. Hungary proposed to sign an air services agreement in connection with the visit.

Relations show an extensive development, trade turnover a continuous growth, the sides noted. Mr Varkonyi presented his negotiating partner with a list and detailed information on the Hungarian companies that are ready to involve foreign capital.

The foreign minister of the Republic of Korea highly appreciated the economic and political reforms taking place in Hungary. Mr Choe invited Mr Varkonyi for an official visit to Seoul, which the Hungarian foreign minister accepted.

On Tuesday afternoon, the wife of the Korean foreign minister visited the Peto Institute of Budapest, which treats handicapped children. Mrs Choe made a donation to the institute.

In the evening, Mr Varkonyi and his wife hosted a gala dinner in honour of Mr Choe and his wife, in the Gundel restaurant. Official toasts were given at the dinner.

Grosz, Berecz Address Central Committee Session

LD2903085789 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0800 GMT 29 Mar 89

[Text] The Hungarian Socialist Workers Party [MSZMP] Central Committee session has begun. Our staff member, Andras Domany, sums up the events of the 1st hour:

[Domany] Prior to starting work on the agenda, party General Secretary Karoly Grosz briefed the Central Committee on international issues and talks, primarily his Moscow talks with Mikhail Gorbachev. He stressed that Mikhail Gorbachev assured the MSZMP leadership of his solidarity and support. They agreed that problems must be resolved by political means. Mikhail Gorbachev expressed his understanding of our domestic political concepts, including the multiparty system as well, although he added that it is not possible to issue general pronouncements on these issues. According to the CPSU, this is not the decisive factor. Mikhail Gorbachev also said that maximum guarantees must be given so that outside forces are not utilized in the resolution of the internal affairs of the socialist countries. The Soviet Union is an ally of every concept relating to the reform of CEMA, and it also takes cognizance of the further reduction in the troop strength of the Hungarian People's Army.

In an answer to a question, the MSZMP general secretary said that although Hungarian-Romanian relations were discussed, this did not take place within the framework of official talks.

Karoly Grosz also discussed the Budapest visit of PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and the talks that were held with him.

A few minutes ago, Janos Berecz, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, began his keynote speech. The title of the agenda point is: on the development of political openness and the basic principles of the information law, as well as the principles of the party's press policy and the development of the party press.

In his introduction, Janos Berecz stressed that the issue of political openness already stood at the forefront of interest prior to the May 1988 party conference, but at that time it was only after lengthy preparations and—I quote his him—skirmishing [csatarozas] within the Politburo that even professional consultations could take place. In actual fact, there are very few such thoughts that had not been formulated earlier, but only now has the possibility been created. Since May 1988 there has been a breakthrough in the field of developing political openness, but very many tensions and problems have also cropped up. It is precisely these that this report is now dealing with. Naturally, we will have to report on this in our later bulletins.

Pozsgay To Head New Information Policy College

LD2903040189 Budapest MTI in English 1958 GMT 28 Mar 89

[Text] Budapest, March 28 (MTI)—The Information Policy College of the Hungarian Government was founded on Tuesday in parliament. The college was set up—as an advisory and opinion forming body—to promote cooperation between the mass media institutions and the government, and to extend the publicity of government activity. The president of the Information Policy College is Minister of State Imre Pozsgay.

The members of the college are the presidents of Hungarian radio and Hungarian television, the director-general of the Hungarian news agency MTI, the editors-in-chief of the four national daily morning newspapers: MAGYAR HIRLAP, MAGYAR NEMZET, NEPSZABADSAG and NEPSZAVA, the chief director of the Hungarian Public Opinion Research Institute, the government spokesman, and representatives of various state and social organs, organizations that the president of the college requested to participate, including the representatives of the Glasnost Club, the Patriotic People's Front, the HSWP [Hungarian Socialist Workers Party] Central Committee, the Budapest party committee, the Hungarian Democratic Forum, the press office of the Ministry of Culture and Education, and the president of the Association of Hungarian Journalists (MUOSZ).

Proposals were heard at the founding session for the college to place on its agenda issues related to the activity of the parties, the coming elections, and the developing parliamentarism. It should discuss the future tasks of the national institutions of mass information, the elimination of information monopolies, the draft of the law on information and informatics, and the information policy issues related to the management, financial and technical conditions of the written and electronic press, with particular attention to the paper supply of the press. Several participants proposed to discuss current issues of information for abroad.

Trade Minister Notes World Expo Preparations

AU2403123889 Budapest MTI in English 2131 GMT 22 Mar 89

[Text] Budapest, MTI, 22/03/1989—Following the adoption of the strike law, Trade Minister Tamas Beck informed parliament on the state of preparations for the Budapest-Vienna World Expo.

He said that the Council of Ministers had recently decided that, should Hungary be granted the right to organize the World Expo, it would be necessary to bring forward infrastructural investments aimed at developing transport and telecommunications in the first place, and tourism in the second place. The proposal on the relevant expenditure and its possible sources will have to be presented to the Council of Ministers in April. Analyses of the expo's general economic implications will also be completed in April, and then the government will present the issue of the World Expo to the May session of parliament.

Mr Beck said that, on the basis of preliminary calculations, studies by foreign companies, international experience and exploratory talks with the Austrian partners, the Council of Ministers, in agreement with the Austrian Government, regards the organization of the World Expo as well-founded and serving economic and social interests. The government believes that the World Expo can be a long-term stimulator of economic invigoration.

The report was followed by a debate, which will continue on Thursday [23 March].

Assembly Debates Report by Beck

AU2403124089 Budapest MTI in English 1610 GMT 23 Mar 89

[Text] Budapest, MTI, 23/03/1989—As reported, the Thursday session of the Hungarian National Assembly acknowledged the report by Tamas Beck, minister of trade, on the preparations for the Budapest-Vienna World Expo, with 15 votes against and 71 abstentions.

Prior to voting, the minister of trade replied to questions and observations raised in the course of the debate. In connection with the development of areas outside Budapest, he stressed that everything must be done to give the provinces the greatest possible share from the profits of the World Expo. Plans to this effect have not yet been drawn up, but the government wishes to consider each plausible proposal. It was raised several times during the debate that the expo should be organized on an entrepreneurial basis. This seems to be a feasible idea, said Mr Beck, adding, that since 1972, when joint ventures were allowed to form in Hungary, only a $300 million working capital has been drawn into the circulation of the Hungarian economy. 'If we manage to clarify ownership conditions, and if we make Hungary attractive to working capital, then the entrepreneurial organization of the World Expo will no longer seem a far-fetched idea,' Mr Beck said.

Trade Relations With USSR Detailed

AU2303104489 Budapest MTI in English 1415 GMT 21 Mar 89

[Text] Budapest, MTI, 21/03/1989—Up to March 15 Hungarian and Soviet companies had signed contracts for the exchange of 2.67 billion roubles worth of goods, taking up 62 per cent the inter-state frame agreements that fundamentally determine Hungarian-Soviet trade. Some 60 per cent of all import from the Soviet Union, worth 2.57 billion roubles, had been contracted for until that date, Econews was informed by the Ministry of Trade two days before the visit of Mr Karoly Grosz, secretary-general of the HSWP [Hungarian Socialist Workers Party], to the Soviet Union.

In 1989 trade turnover is to amount to 4.3 billion roubles on either side, which will be 11 per cent drop in export and 7 per cent in import over 1988.

The implementation clause of the inter-state agreement stipulates companies have to sign concrete contracts for products given in quotas in the inter-state agreement, by the end of the March quarter of each year.

The current delay is all the more striking as no above-quota deals can be made in convertible currency as long as the quotas are not taken up completely.

Last year Hungarian companies exported above-quota goods for $249.9 million (the corresponding figure was $256.3 million in 1987), and imported merchandise worth $65.2 million (1987: $174.4 million). Consequently the Hungarian surplus soared from $81.8 to $184.7 million.

By mid-March Soviet and Hungarian companies had made barter deals for above-quota goods worth 30 million roubles. The structure of these barter deals is favourable for Hungary since 51 per cent of them cover Hungarian machine supply against Soviet basic material deliveries.

Mogurt vehicle trading company exports to the Soviet Union buses and imports Volga cars, above the inter-state quotas. Technoimpex is to deliver assembly hall equipment against helicopters, and Tannimpex is to supply Soviet partners with shoemaking machines against hides.

In 1989 machinery is to account for 58 per cent of Hungarian-Soviet trade, or 2.5 billion roubles in value.

Hungary is to import 2.7 billion roubles worth of energy from the Soviet Union. The country is to get 700 million cubic metres of gas under the Yamburg agreement which becomes valid this year.

Urban Gives Press Conference at United Nations

LD2903021989 Warsaw PAP in English
2155 GMT 28 Mar 89

[By PAP correspondent Ludwik Arendt]

[Text] New York, March 28—Tuesday's press conference of the Polish Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban held at the U.N. here lasted nearly one hour; that is longer than it is envisaged by the traditions of such meetings.

I would like to brief you on what is going on in my country to seek understanding, friendly feelings, and support for the basic changes now taking place in Poland, Urban stated and stressed that the Polonia experiment was of great importance for the socialist world as it constituted a very radical attempt to make changes in the model of socialism.

The government spokesman did not conceal the fact that the success of the Polonia experiment depends also on the political approval and moral support of the world and the rate of the economic cooperation between Poland and abroad.

Answering numerous questions, Urban presented activities that strive to develop private enterprising in Poland. He talked about mutual influence and conditions of reforms in Poland and other socialist countries and about the increase of interest on the part of Poles, and mainly the young ones, in Jewish issues.

Further on Conference

LD2903134589 Warsaw PAP in English
1125 GMT 29 Mar 89

[By PAP correspondent Ludwik Arendt]

[Text] New York, March 29—"Poland is shedding her skin now. Any snake would tell you that this process is very painful for the organism. Therefore, I would like to tell you, ladies and gentlemen, about how things are going on in our country, in our part of the world, in order to seek understanding, and even sympathy and support for the fundamental changes that are under way in Poland," said here Jerzy Urban who, as we have already reported, met on Tuesday with correspondents accredited at the U.N. and also with Polonia and American newsmen of various press agencies, dailies, and radio stations outside the U.N.

The conference was held at the U.N. seat here.

In his introductory speech, Urban also said that "Poland is aiming at fully democratic socialism based on political pluralism, well-developed self-management, and competitive elections.

"If Poland has bad luck and if we fail with our attempts, this will be definitely detrimental to any reform-minded forces in other socialist countries. The success of the Polonia experiment depends also on the friendly attitude of other countries, on their benevolence in politics and their moral support as well as on the pace at which they will establish economic cooperation with Poland, since the Polish economy is dependent on international ties," Urban stated.

After this statement, journalists asked questions and here are some of Urban's most important answers:

The changes in the USSR are a supportive factor, while the failures in Poland can play into the hands of the opponents of reforms in other countries. And this is already taking place. In some neighbouring countries people say that these economic reforms cause shops to be stripped of goods and living conditions to worsen.

At the present moment, we have such good relations with Moscow as never before in our history, so that I do not see any reason for the Polish Government to talk with the Soviet capital through U.S. functionaries. In no form does the Soviet Union interfere in the changes taking place in Poland. I would like the U.S. authorities to follow the example of the Soviet authorities regarding their attitude to the changes in Poland and to show, to the extent that the USSR does, willingness to support our changes in the economic aspect.

We are satisfied very much at the enormously rising interest in Jewish problems in Poland. This interest is very strong and universal among youth and I think that it has primarily a compensating character. I am personally also very pleased with the trend of this kind because of my Jewish origin. Jewish culture develops now very swiftly in Poland, particularly if one considers that the Jewish community is a very small ethnic group in Poland.

Poland's ties with the Western economy were reduced by the West for political reasons and now the development of this cooperation is delayed because of economic motives that are also supported by arguments of political nature.

We need a long-term agreement with our creditors to reschedule the repayment of a considerable part of our debt in a long-term way. We want to speed up the procedure of talks with the International Monetary Fund, of which we are a member. In short, we want to create more favourable conditions for a rise in Polish exports. We do not count on any assistance and do not think we have a moral right to such assistance. Anyway, we are realists.

After the official part of the conference, Urban still answered question for a longer while:

As regards relations with the Holy See: We are likely to establish diplomatic relations with the Vatican on the ambassadorial level soon.

As regards myself: If after the elections to the Sejm, in which I will run for parliament from the 35-percent quota reserved for non-aligned people, the government still wants to take advantage of my services, I will not refuse. At the present moment, I enjoy the support of 22 per cent of society and over 40 per cent is against me.

As regards the coming elections: I do not expect the PUWP [Polish United Worker's Party] to propose the candidacies of people who do not enjoy public popularity, the spokesman pointed out.

Also on Tuesday, Jerzy Urban met members of the U.N. leadership, press spokesman of the U.N. secretary-general Francois Giuliani and a group of New York correspondents at the U.N. and those representing great news agencies, dailies, radio and TV stations at the headquarters of the Polish mission at the U.N. in Manhattan.

Urban Holds Press Conference in Geneva

AU2903142989 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 24 Mar 89 pp 1, 7

[Report by Edward Dylawerski, PAP correspondent: "Minister J. Urban's Press Conference in Geneva: Great Interest in Polish Changes"]

[Text] Geneva—Government Press Spokesman Minister Jerzy Urban held a press conference at the headquarters of the permanent representation of the Polish People's Republic [PPR] to the European Office of the United Nations on Thursday [23 March]. The conference was attended by journalists accredited to the UN Office in Geneva and by journalists from Swiss French and German language newspapers, radio, and television. The conference was devoted to the political, economic, and social changes that are currently taking place in Poland.

J. Urban began by discussing the current state of the process of change that is taking place in Poland and the talks at the "roundtable." He said that it is likely that 3 April will see the conclusion of a political accord that will establish a political, economic, and social order for a transitional period, a period of transition from the current system of government to a new socialism of the future. The "roundtable" talks were preceded by the construction of economic foundations initiated by the authorities. Minister Urban said that the package of measures constituted a revolution in the economic sphere and that changes constituting just as much of a turning-point will also take place in the political sphere.

Poland has been experiencing economic difficulties for a long time. It is seeking to step up economic relations with the West in a way that will make it easier to overcome its economic difficulties, but this calls for a political impetus that does not exist, because the West has adopted an attitude of waiting to see what will come of the changes in Poland. Excessive waiting and, for example, making credits and debt repayment concessions conditional on a reduction in the level of inflation may cause the normalization of economic relations to occur too late. Social discontent may wreck the Polish political experiment.

Minister Urban said he believed that Western observers continue to view the arrangement of forces in Poland through the prism of 1981, when the government was on one side and Solidarity was on the other side. Today, in 1989, a new arrangement of forces, a new process of drawing closer together, and new antagonisms are coming into being. The opposition is divided, and differences are also growing within the governing political camp. J. Urban said that a long-term process had started in Poland, one that might have a positive or a negative effect on the situation in neighboring socialist countries, including the USSR, as the failure of the changes in Poland would strengthen the opponents of perestroyka and glasnost.

J. Urban then replied to questions from journalists. Many of the questions concerned detailed information on the changes that are taking place in Poland and the answers dealt with issues with which Polish public opinion is familiar.

FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU: There have been many changes in Poland since 1956, and we have seen many experiments. What leads you to believe that this time the experiments will be a success, that they will prove to be effective? Has the Polish United Workers Party [PZPR] considered giving up power through elections or in some other way?

Urban replied: "It is true that there have been many attempts at reform in Poland and that they always ended with no more than partial and not very great success, but these were always partial and inconsistent reforms. The changes that are presently taking place are of a fundamental kind. They cover all areas of life and with the conclusion of an agreement at the "roundtable," they will become irreversible. We are seeing the opposition become a permanent institution, trade union pluralism is being established along with dozens of democratic mechanisms that complement each other in the system of government. All these developments create what is qualitatively a completely new situation. One year from now Poland will scarcely resemble the Poland of 2 years ago. The radical and comprehensive nature of these reforms is in part the result of our experience, which showed that inconsistent and partial reforms are neither lasting nor fully productive."

"As for the second question, like any other party, the PZPR does not intend to give up power, but to impose limits on its power and in doing so acquire greater support and consolidate its position. Giving up power does not require much thought. It is a very simple process. The party, of which I am not a member, has become the force that initiated the changes. It wishes to improve its position in society by being a party that has initiated changes and plans them, by being a party of the future."

AP: You spoke about the effect that the situation in Poland, events in Poland, might have on Poland's allies, especially the Soviet Union. Does this mean that you have received some information, some recommendations, advice, or perhaps warnings about how far reforms in Poland can go?

Minister Urban replied: "No, what I said should not be understood in this way at all. Soviet officials are observing what is happening in Poland with great interest without expressing any opinion or making any kind recommendations whatsoever. All I wish to say is that the failure of the Polish experiments would be a wonderful present for those who are opposed to Gorbachev and his policies, and a warning that would serve to check trends toward reform in socialist countries that are smaller than the USSR."

FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU: Does this mean that you can go so far, because you feel that there is no danger of Soviet intervention?

J. Urban replied: "We have not experienced a threat of Soviet intervention. However, in today's international situation every country functions in a way that is in some respect linked to events on a broader scale. Of course, the reform-oriented mood that exists in some of the socialist countries gives us great encouragement in acting boldly, as everything that is happening in Poland can also be discerned in the similar changes that are taking place in, for example, the Soviet Union and Hungary."

Swiss Radio: However, are you experiencing problems with your neighbors, with the GDR and the CSSR for example?

Minister Urban: "Non-interference in what is happening in a neighboring country is a principle that every socialist country adheres to in its own interest. They all accept the principle that there are growing differences regarding development within different countries, and that these differences should not cause mutual relations to deteriorate"

DIE TAGESZEITUNG, West Berlin: You earlier mentioned a kind of wait-and-see attitude on the part of Western countries. Could you be more precise about this?

J. Urban replied: "For example, what we heard from the United States in the past was that an improvement in Polish-American relations, including economic relations, as well as in relations between Poland and the United States' allies, depends on their assessment of democratic progress in Poland. Now we are told that economic relations between Poland and the West will depend on the condition of the Polish economy, that is, on the extent to which Poland will succeed in bringing inflation under control and in effecting changes in the structure of the economy. In a word, political criteria are being replaced by economic ones. A vicious circle is being created, because an improvement in Poland's economic position depends on, among other things, cooperation with the West (although there are also important ways in which we can improve things by our own efforts), whereas some Western countries are saying that they will open the credit lines to Poland only once we have improved our economic position. To put it as simply as possible, there are grounds for fearing that if the West does make these important decisions, it will do so too late from the viewpoint of the socioeconomic situation in Poland. The West has always believed that situation in Poland was highly volatile and could flare up for political reasons. This was always considered likely, and now it seems to be more than just likely, but for economic reasons."

DIE TAGESZEITUNG, West Berlin: Concerning relations with the FRG, more precisely, will Chancellor Kohl visit Poland on 1 September?

Minister Urban said: "No, 1 September was not considered as a date. In the FRG itself there was a discussion about whether 1 September would be an appropriate date for a visit by President Weizsaecker, but the date has not been mentioned in discussion with us. Chancellor Kohl has been invited, and he has said that he intends to visit Poland, but a date has not been fixed, because both he and we want the visit to take place once substantive preparations have been made and when it can produce a positive breakthrough in our relations and in various fields at the same time. At present plenipotentiaries representing Chancellor Kohl and Premier Rakowski are working on the outlines of a package of agreements that could be signed during the course of Chancellor's Kohl's visit."

Swiss Radio: Is it true that both Polish society and the Polish Government feel dissatisfied with the slow rate at which the work of the commission dealing with the Katyn question is proceeding?

J. Urban replied: "I have said that we think that the work of the Polish-Soviet commission is proceeding too slowly and that Polish public opinion is expressing impatience with the rate at which the historian are working. We do not want this to impose a burden on Polish-Soviet relations, which are better than at any time in the past. However, I think it would be better if society were to direct its attention more to the future than to the past. I do not mean the painful issue of Katyn, but what I am thinking of is a more general tendency on the part of Poles to think more about the past than about plans for the future."

Question: Will Lech Walesa be able to travel to the International Labor Organization this year without any preconditions?

J. Urban replied: "Once Solidarity starts operating legally, it will, of course, be represented in the union part of the delegation to the International Labor Organization session. However, I do not know whether the union will be headed by Lech Walesa or whether he will take political activity, nor do I know who will represent Solidarity."

Question: Why are you visiting Switzerland?

Minister Urban replied: "One reason, a sufficient reason, for the 1-day visit was a desire to meet you. This was made all the more pleasant in view of the fact that I have never been to Switzerland before. I will now be going on to the United States."

Walesa Arrives in Warsaw for Government Talks

AU2903112089 Paris AFP in English 1108 GMT 29 Mar 89

[Text] Warsaw, March 29 (AFP)—Solidarity leader Lech Walesa arrived here Wednesday for a meeting with Polish Interior Minister General Czeslaw Kiszczak, reliable sources said.

Their talks are expected to focus on still unresolved issues in the government-opposition "round table" negotiations.

Among them are details relating to the creation of a second house of parliament (senate) and the installation of a president of the Republic with broad-based powers.

Mr. Walesa, on arrival from Gdansk, refused to comment on the meetings and said only that he "was going to pray." His meeting with Mr. Kiszczak was to be held in a government villa in Magdalenka, a small town 30 kilometers (19 miles) south of Warsaw.

Mr. Walesa is also scheduled to meet with Belgian Prime Minister Wilfred Martens, who arrived in Warsaw Tuesday on an official two-day visit. But their meeting was not expected to take place until Thursday.

The Belgian prime minister's visit signals the resumption of normal relations between Brussels and Warsaw after a long "cold" period which began with the Polish Government's imposition of martial law in December 1981, now lifted.

Walesa Interviewed on Obstructions to Agreement

LD2903013389 Warsaw PAP in English 1822 GMT 28 Mar 89

[Text] Warsaw, March 28—"The hitherto outcome of the round table debate permits to say that we slowly start to sort things out. There still are some shoals, some tree trunks obstructing the road, but I think that the awareness of our being doomed to agreement will permit to steer clear of these barriers," said Lech Walesa in an interview for a bulletin of the National Information Agency KAI.

Referring to Solidarnosc structures operating abroad Walesa said: "Solidarnosc structures abroad which report to the national executive commission fulfill our orders and pursue a policy which we outline. Obviously, there still exist structures and activists working on their own account, but we cannot answer for everybody with the Solidarnosc badge on his lapel."

One of the questions concerned relations on the home country-emigration line. The interviewer pointed to fundamental changes occurring in Poland in this regard, stressing that the Polonia society, firmly following the road of de-Stalinization, wants to become a genuine lobby for squaring the accounts of wrongs, overcoming rancour, building a lasting, two-way bridge linking expatriate Poles with the homeland.

"So much distrust has piled up between us for many years, the fault for this lying with the authorities, that it is impossible to overcome all barriers at one go. It is hard to trust someone who only yesterday behaved in an utterly different way. We will wait and see. I am sure that the Polonia society, by a consistent work for the good of all compatriots, will soon win its opponents over to its side," Walesa said.

"I want to say that we have one homeland and that for its good we can work anywhere on the globe, although this country lies on the Vistula River and only here can we multiply our crops," he added.

Walesa also came out for Poland-emigration round table talks, the idea of which had been launched by Boleslaw Wierzbianski and Edmund Jan Osmanczyk. "I will participate in every initiative which will permit to help expatriate Poles and to bring them closer to the homeland," he said.

Politburo Issues Communique on 21 Mar Meeting

AU2803143489 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 23 Mar 89 pp 1, 2

[PAP report: "Communique on PZPR Politburo Meeting"]

[Text] On 21 March the Politburo of the Polish United Workers Party [PZPR] assessed the sociopolitical situation in Poland. Party organizations and cells have been drawing attention to society's growing criticism of strikes and work stoppages, especially in enterprises and institutions that serve the general public or are important for the efficient functioning of the state. Disruption in the operations of public service institutions upset daily life and are a particular burden on elderly people.

The Politburo asks all party organizations and cells to see to it that work continues at a steady rhythm and to prevent conflicts.

Those members of the party leadership taking part in the "roundtable" told the Politburo about the chances of an accord and of concluding the talks within the time foreseen.

The Politburo said that for a long time the party members and their numerous organizations have been indicating the complicated problems presently being discussed by the "roundtable." Party members have been calling for concrete decisions, but such decisions were often difficult, and sometimes downright impossible, without a broad national accord or social consensus. The "roundtable" is a chance to reach this accord, and therefore a chance to implement the ideas of various social and professional circles and resolve complex economic issues. The path to this goal leads via a compromise that takes into account the interests of various social groups.

The Politburo examined the situation among various youth communities, especially in colleges.

Most PZPR bodies in these colleges are acting energetically and effectively for the sake of dialogue and national accord. Thus, they are gaining confidence and political credibility.

The achievements of college party committees provide a basis on which to consolidate all constructive political forces in colleges and strengthen the party's inspiration in the life of colleges and in their educational curricula.

College party committees have expressed their full support for the decisions of the 10th PZPR Plenum. Most of the academic community is determined to support the reforms in our country. Colleges may and should initiate social changes more and more, indicating current obstacles in this sphere and helping to remove them.

At the 10th congress, the party said that it wanted to establish a modern system of higher education, a system that is open to the country's development needs and harmoniously combines the functions of education and research, so that the challenges of the modern world can be met. An answer to this challenge lies in a system of changes in higher education, in accordance with the needs of society and the development trends in educational establishments in the leading countries of the world.

The expectations of society and the party, plus the "roundtable" talks, are making it necessary to change the pattern of higher education and redefine present and future education tasks.

The state of education in Poland is not good. Party organizations have said so. There is not enough outlay on education, the technical and social base of education is poor, there are shortages of equipment, the academic community feels that it is in a poor material state, the position of young teachers is insecure, and the standard of scholarly criticism is falling. This is eroding the ethics of education. These and many other problems must be tackled urgently and solved patiently and steadfastly, within the limits of the state's economic possibilities.

The Politburo spoke out in favor of profound changes to the legislation dealing with higher education. Legislation should render greater support to the educational work of the self-managing colleges.

The Politburo discussed some of the problems raised by party members during the PZPR accountability campaign. It pointed out that the decisions and political line of the 10th plenum are frequently interpreted too shallowly and superficially. The impulses provided by this plenum are not being translated into concrete action to the degree required by the present situation.

Interesting and convincing forms of party action cannot get through to society if they are blocked by routine, old patterns of behavior, and an adherence to tradition.

The party is entering a new phase of political struggle, said the Politburo. Loud calls for a "new style" of party work, which merely conceal passiveness and insecurity, are no longer enough. In the political struggle, only those party members who are capable of availing themselves of convincing party argumentation will win. It is not possible to convince anyone by means of boring and outdated arguments and logic. There is no shortage of party people who have the ability to present party teachings in an interesting way. They must be encouraged to act. This will determine the party's ability to counteract its adversaries and expand its influence on society, especially young people. One cannot wait for these people to come to us. They must be met halfway. The party must talk to them about the problems that disturb them. The party must be an ally for young people's ideas, especially the ideas of those who are seeking ways of resolving their own social and professional problems, and wish to perform constructive work for themselves and others.

The Politburo decided that the 11th plenum would take place on 31 March.

Next, the Politburo heard a report about the Prague conference of Central Committee economic secretaries of CEMA countries on 6 and 7 March, which discussed a concept of CEMA restructuring and the conditions for a common CEMA market. The Politburo approved the stance of the PZPR delegation at this conference.

While underlining the undeniable achievements of CEMA during its 40 years of existence, including Poland's cooperation with the socialist countries, the Politburo also indicated the need to provide new impetus and substance to the process of socialist integration. Acknowledging the importance and topicality of the ideas expressed at the November 1986 working meeting of party leaderships from the CEMA countries, the Politburo stressed the need to accelerate the implementation of the decisions of the 41st and 52d CEMA sessions.

The Politburo gave its full support to the idea of an integrated, common socialist market expressed in Prague. Establishing a free transfer of goods, services, capital, and manpower was considered the most important objective. This calls for a timetable of undertakings by each of the CEMA countries. Particular importance and urgency lies in the promotion of new forms and methods of cooperation, including direct cooperation between enterprises and research establishments; plus a restructuring of material supply bases, faster scientific progress, a modernization of production, and greater competitiveness of CEMA exports. The economic and financial mechanisms of cooperation and integration within the CEMA framework, including the system of trade prices, rates of exchange, and settlement of accounts, should be restructured. The first goal is a partial convertibility of national currencies and the transfer rouble, followed by full convertibility. The financial and credit activity of banks must change. The network of facilities dealing with scientific research must be expanded. It would be expedient to set up a joint market of government orders in the most important economic spheres.

The Politburo approved the Prague decisions concerning further work on integration and on creating a common CEMA market.

Politburo Session Discusses Roundtable

LD2903012689 Warsaw PAP in English
1806 GMT 28 Mar 89

[Text] Warsaw, march 28—The PUWP [Polish United Workers Party] CC Political Bureau today assessed the socio-political situation in the country and discussed the course of round table talks and prospects for their further, decisive stage.

The bureau examined the state of preparations for the 11th plenary meeting of the party's Central Committee.

The bureau also got acquainted with proposals concerning central celebrations of the labour day.

Mlynczak Addresses Sejm

LD2203212189 Warsaw PAP in English
1459 GMT 22 Mar 89

["Sejm speech by Mlynczak [chairman of the Democratic Party and deputy chairman of the Council of State]—Constitutional Amendments"—PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, March 22—The bill on amendments to the Polish Constitution proposed by the Council of State is the basic component of the whole package of changes leading to the formation of legal foundations for a programme of major political reforms which are now overwhelming this country.

Thanks to the new institutions and mechanisms of public life the possibilities of citizens' democratic participation in taking the decisions which determine the conditions of life and work, decisive of the country's future will open widely, like never before in Poland's post-war history.

The bill has been designed as kind of constitutional provisional measure. The new Constitution should crown the process of agreement among the Poles. Wording and adopting it should be the main task of the 10th Sejm. However, there is an urgent need already now to include the ongoing changes in a constitutional framework. This need is caused by three main reasons:

First, the democratic direction of reforms should be fixed and legally sanctioned. Conditions should be provided for all political forces to join the constructive work for the nation and state. A more representative two-house Diet will certainly be an organ enjoying even greater public prestige (than now).

The second reason of the proposed amendments is the necessity to strengthen the executive authority and equip it with extensive powers. In a situation where new political forces appear on the public arena and the beginnings of parliamentary game show up together with the threat of public upheavals accompanying radical economic reforms, there must exist an authority able to act as an arbitrator to potential political conflicts and a factor stabilising the basic state order in the interest of the people. The president will be such a factor.

Hopes are associated with the introduction of Presidency that it will guarantee democratic reforms in the socio-political system and protect the citizens' rights and freedoms. We want the president to embody the dignity and majesty of rzeczpospolita (republic), its integrity, independence, and rights.

The third circumstance which made the Council of State come out with the proposal of constitutional changes is the fact that the Sejm, senate, president, and government are components of the national systemic continuity. The return, after years, to the institutions of senate and president is an expression of respect for our own past and our own attainments as a state.

The tri-division of authority is among the premises on which the bill is founded. The constitutional bill includes many systemic novelties, one of which is certainly the institution of senate.

The senate's main task is to take part in the process of legislation. The senate is expected to review bills with the right to veto them all or their parts, and to make corrections in them. In this case the law would come back to the Sejm for fresh reviewing. The Sejm, however, will retain the right to make the final decision.

The senate will be allowed to take part in the work on the national socio-economic plan and in appointing people for some posts in the state.

The Sejm and senate will play a special role in presidential election. According to Polish constitutional tradition the election for this highest state office will be done by national assembly, that is, by both parliamentary houses at their joint meeting. The president will be elected for 6 years with a possibility to have his term extended once.

The Polish president will command considerable powers being a "strong" president. At the same time he will be a president bearing constitutional responsibility before the tribunal of state.

In relation to the Sejm, the president is expected to have the right to dissolve it (which means dissolving the senate as well) in case the Sejm fails to do its constitutional duties, especially to appoint the cabinet.

The president will be empowered to veto the laws. He will have the right to refuse signing a bill and to send it to the Sejm for further revision. Considering the relations with the government, it is being proposed that the president should motion in the Sejm for appointing and dismissing the Council of Ministers and its individual members and, between Sejm sessions, he should appoint and dismiss these organs and seek the Sejm's approval at its nearest session. finally, in questions of special importance, the president will be able to summon meetings of the Council of Ministers and preside over them.

As an executive organ, the president will have the right to issue decrees and regulations and, as the head of state, he will be superior of the armed forces and chairman of the National Defence Committee KOK.

The proposed draft also includes the amendment which has been long postulated by various circles and pertains to the system of courts. It provides abrogation of tenures in the Supreme Court.

Democratization-oriented systemic changes, especially the intention of parallell enactment of constitutional amendments and the new election law for the Sejm and senate make it necessary to amend article 100 of the Constitution which defines the subjects empowered to nominate candidates for MPs and local councillors and now also senators. The proposal is that citizens themselves be given the right to nominate candidates besides the social organizations.

PAP Roundup of 22 Mar Sejm Session

LD2203235189 Warsaw PAP in English
2011 GMT 22 Mar 89

[Excerpt] [PAP part 1 not received] [Passage omitted] On behalf of the PUWP [Polish United Workers' Party] Sejm deputy floor group, Deputy Jan Kaczmarek voiced support for draft laws submitted to the Sejm.

The amendments aim to shape a new model of socialism, a new political and social system, the speaker stressed.

Kaczmarek said that the PUWP Sejm deputy floor group came out for shortening the Sejm's present term of office so as to enable the elections to take place in June this year. Referring to the draft law on associations, Kaczmarek pointed out that it suggested the idea of creating a similar legal act regulating the emergence and operation of political parties. The PUWP Sejm floor group supports abolishing limitations to the trade union pluralism.

The solutions proposed by amendments to the Constitution are the beginning of work on a new Constitution that should be adopted on the bicentennial of the May 3d Constitution, Sejm Deputy Edward Deren of the United Peasant Party (ZSL) stressed. The proposal is popular also in the ZSL.

Deputy Edward Deren assured that the ZSL deputies were willing to work on the final shape of the tabled laws and would recommend them. The very contents of the Constitution is not the only determinant of its value and social impact. What really matters is whether the letter of the Constitution has the backing of sufficiently important social forces.

Deputy Ryszard Tomczewski said that the Democratic Party (SD) and his deputy floor group attached special importance to re-activating the institution of president of the Republic. It is primarily important to raise the real importance of the state so that it be represented at home and abroad by a one-person rather than a collective body, he said.

The SD thinks that both qualifying the president of the Republic to the category of the organs of power and some of the powers that he would be entitled to have, decisively speak out for holding the future presidential elections by way of general voting. Only the first elections should be held by an electoral act of National Assembly, the deputy added.

We think that the senate can play a positive role in the systemic shape of our state, by primarily restraining, when necessary, legislative acts adopted too swiftly by the Sejm. However, the senate should be a house enjoying full rights. It should have the rights of legislative initiative, of forwarding proposals of amendments to the national socio-economic plan and the budget and the right to express opinions on the motions for the vote of acceptance for the government and to propose the Sejm to pass its vote of no-confidence for the government.

Speaking on behalf of the deputy floor group of the Pax Catholic Association, Deputy Marek Kabat presented initiatives of the Sejm of the present term of office aimed to develop democracy in Poland.

In the opinion of the speaker, draft laws on amendments to the Constitution and electoral laws to the Sejm and the senate, submitted to the Sejm by the Council of State, bring Poland closer to ever fuller subjectivization of the nation.

Deputies of the Christian-Social Union approve of the hitherto decisions made at the "round table" and expect it to end successfully, said Independent Deputy Wiktor Leyk. However, this does not overshadow the fact that the "round table" is a very important but ad hoc event that cannot replace the constitutionally set up legislative and executive institutions.

That is why I express my surprise and concern that several times one could hear various participants in the "round table," including the government spokesman, make statements depreciating deputies and the role of the Sejm, the deputy said.

We voice a conviction that despite these facts, Sejm deputies, in their work on draft laws, tabled as a result of decisions made by the "round table," would analyze them and bring amendments in tune with their parliamentary knowledge and experience, he added.

We think that some members of the senate should be elected to it from a national list. The thing is that Polonia society is pluralistic, differentiated not only in political and social but also ethnic, national and religious respect. In the name of democracy, it is necessary to create an opportunity for these groups to have their representatives in Parliament, precisely in the senate, in the form of the national list.

It would be desirable to implement the union's proposal for the local daily to become an organ of the Voivodship People's Council and thus a spokesman for all the forces present within the council.

It is getting brighter and it is easier to breathe when shrinking is the distance between the truth voiced from a rostrum and the truth of the nation—the truth about Katyn, Stalin, Bierut, and about a doctrine which did not meet the demands of life—gets shorter, said Deputy Zygmunt Kostarczyk (Independent, the Polish Catholic-Social Union).

It does not seem that there is a way to get out from the bottom of the crisis if economic reforms do not go in two directions. First, it is necessary to radically restructure the economy; this being combined with the closing down of its obsolete branches, breaking the monopoly of producers, turnover and trade, and liquidating all indirect administration links. Second, it is necessary to revolutionarily change ownership relations, that is to break away with the universal formula of state ownership by means of either full or partial enfranchisement of society.

Malgorzata Niepokulczyca (Independent) said she was not tied to her seat in the Sejm and she could leave it any time should the electors and the chamber itself wish so. I do not come out for making work in the Sejm more difficult, for hindering national agreement, and for making the Sejm term of office longer, she said. But at the same time she protested against—in her opinion—instrumental treatment of the Sejm and against persuading it to quickly pass decisions made at some other place.

First, I looked at the "round table" debates with disbelief, and when they became a fact—with great satisfaction and uncertainty concerning their final results. I believed that the "round table" was to lay down target directions of agreement, including, for instance, the shape of a future parliament but not a time-table or dates as this should be done here, she added.

Next, the deputy said that such issues as establishing the second chamber of the Sejm, the senate and the office of president should be subject of national consultations which would guarantee the building of democracy in a democratic way.

She also underscored that her view resulted from the desire to defend the Sejm's dignity and deputies' prestige, remembering also about the future 10th term of office of Parliament.

The Sejm submitted the draft laws to three extraordinary committees set up also today (with 20 abstentions), one committee to examine the draft law on amendments to the Constitution, the second—the draft electoral laws to the Sejm and to the senate, and the third—the draft law on associations and draft laws on trade unions. (The composition of committees is given separately.)

Next, Minister of regional Planning and Construction Bogumil Ferensztajn presented to the Sejm a government bill on geodesy and cartography law. The draft has been sent to Sejm committees.

Speaking on behalf of committees for the Economic Plan, Budget, Finances, for the Home Market and Services, and for legislative work, Deputy Ryszard Tomczewski (Democratic Party) presented a report on the deputy draft law on craft.

The Sejm passed the law with 28 votes against and 16 abstentions.

The Sejm will continue its debates tomorrow.

Leaders' Public Appearances for 15-21 Mar

AU2803145489

[Editorial Report] The Polish press monitored from 16 March through 22 March reports the following appearances of Polish leaders (date of each Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU Polish report given in parentheses):

Iwona Lubowska and Marian Orzechowski attended a meeting of the Polish United Workers Party (PZPR) Central Committee Commission for Work With the Intelligentsia, held on 15 March. (16 Mar 89 p 3)

Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Politburo member and chairman of the PPR (Polish People's Republic) State Council, received Prof Bogdan Suchodolski, chairman of the National Education Council, on 16 March. (17 Mar 89 p 2)

Mieczyslaw Rakowski, PZPR Politburo member and chairman of the PPR Council of Ministers, received Zbigniew Gertych, PPR ambassador to Great Britain, on 16 March. (17 Mar 89 p 2)

Wladyslaw Baka, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, attended a PZPR voivodship accountability conference in Bydgoszcz on 15 March. (16 Mar 89 p 2) On 17 March he chaired a meeting of a government-party commission charged with drawing up a report on the organization of the state and the economy. (18-19 Mar 89 pp 1, 2)

Stanislaw Ciosek, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, received Istvan Roska, the new Hungarian ambassador, on 15 March. (16 Mar 89 p 2)

Florian Siwicki, PZPR Politburo member and minister of national defense, attended a PZPR accountability conference of party organizations in central institutions of the Ministry of National Defense on 18 March. (20 Mar 89 p 2)

Gabriela Rembisz, PZPR Politburo member, met retired employees of the "Gazobudowa" plant in Zabrze on 15 March. (16 Mar 89 p 3)

Zdislaw Swiatek, PZPR Politburo member, met party activists in Czechowice-Dziedziece, Katowice Voivodship, on 20 March. (21 Mar 89 p 2)

Zygmunt Czarzasty, PZPR Central Committee secretary, attended a PZPR Conference in Ciechanow; no date given. (20 Mar 89 p 2)

Leszek Miller, PZPR Central Committee secretary, attended a meeting of the "Healthy Man" Association held in Warsaw on 15 March. (16 Mar 89 p 3) On 17 March he met socialist youth representatives. (18-19 Mar 89 p 1)

Tadeusz Olechowski, PPR minister of foreign affairs, received Fazl Abol Rahnama-Hazavei, departing Iranian ambassador, on 20 March. (21 Mar 89 p 2) On 21 March he received Hubert Wurth, the new ambassador of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg. (22 Mar 89 p 2)

Ceausescu Meets U.S. Foundation President

AU2703185189 Bucharest AGERPRES in English
1805 GMT 27 Mar 89

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 27/3/1989—The president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, received on Monday, March 27, Arthur Schneier, president of the U.S. Foundation "Appeal for Consciousness," who is paying a visit to Romania.

The guest thanked for the interview, for the possibility to visit Romania and meet the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania once again.

During the talk conducted on the occasion, problems were tackled related to the cooperative links between Romania and the USA, and current aspects of the international political life were approached.

'Team Spirit' Termed as 'Hostile Action'

AU2803191789 Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA
in Romanian 24 Mar 89 p 6

[Ioan Timofte article: "Team Spirit'89—a Hostile Action to the Spirit of Peace"]

[Text] It has become a regrettable tradition that for more than 10 years in spring an event of baneful resonance, going beyond the strictly local framework, is taking place on the Korean peninsula. We are talking of the large-scale American-South Korean military maneuvers, meaning particularly comprehensive exercises implying the participation of impressive troops, weapons, and armaments known under the title "Team-Spirit." The current maneuvers, which have begun earlier than in previous years and, according to some sources, are to end in May, are characterized by a larger scale and by the introduction of exercises which are particularly characteristic of offensive military operations such as debarkation, fording of rivers and streams, landing operations, and so forth. It is assessed that 200,000 troops are present, of which some 60,000 are Americans partly transported from U.S. domestic military bases, and that a great number of tanks and other armored vehicles, hundreds of planes, including "B-52" strategic bombers and modern "F-16" fighter planes are involved, as are numerous types of warships with high fire power and the "Midway" aircraft carrier, that can transport some 100 nuclear warheads.

It is known that such demonstrations of force are a particularly harmful factor for the international political atmosphere, they lead to mistrust and animosity, and set up new barriers in the road to detente and understanding in that area and throughout the world. It is easy to understand, large-scale maneuvers and genuine exercises of repeated acts of war, can only generate suspicion and fear, and can only unleash countermeasures since they are components of the arms race within the framework of which new types of weapons are tested and military strategies, tactics, and equipment are perfected. It goes without saying, military maneuvers, irrespective of where they are held—and one can say that there are no hotbeds on our planet where no large-scale military exercises are taking place—have generated and continue to generate legitimate concern by the peoples and the peace-loving forces throughout the world, who are raising their voice against all these signs of the policy of force.

Naturally, the first ones to firmly protest against the organization and holding of the "Team-Spirit'89" maneuvers are the Koreans, who fear that, through such operations, their hopes for the homeland's reunification are threatened. In a statement issued in Pyongyang, the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Homeland criticizes the organization of these maneuvers. The exercises that have begun in South Korea—the document mentions—are taking place despite demands at home and abroad to forgo them since they pose a serious threat for peace in the Korean peninsula and for the homeland's peaceful reunification. Emphasizing that, as a result of efforts by the DPRK, the dialogue at various levels between North and South had been opened, the statement points out that the "Team-Spirit'89" maneuvers undermine the continuation and atmosphere of the dialogue. The same clear position was also expressed during the 447th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission, whose proceedings took place in Panmunjom. On this occasion, it was emphasized that the joint American-South Korean military exercises flagrantly violate the provisions of the armistice, increase confrontation and tension in the peninsula, and make the North Korean side adopt justified self-defense measures. Despite belligerent actions like those of the "Team-Spirit'89" maneuvers, the DPRK has submitted a uniform and coherent program, including a long list of political, economic, military, and social provisions the application of which would open up the road to rapprochement between the two sides of the country, would bring closer the moment of the peaceful reunification of the Korean people completely in accordance with their fully legitimate aspirations, and would most positively influence peace and understanding in Asia and throughout the world.

At the same time, the maneuvers have roused a broad wave of dissatisfaction among the South Korean population; the recent demonstrations during President G. Bush's visit to Seoul were a major expression of this profound discontent. On this occasion, the national alliance of the movements for the nation and democracy protested against the "Team-Spirit'89" maneuvers, demanding, at the same time, the withdrawal of U.S. troops and military bases from South Korea. The statements made by the chief of the White House during his short visit, according to which the United States—despite the fact that it supports the idea of Korea's reunification—does not propose to withdraw or reduce its military forces in South Korea, earned widespread criticism.

It goes without saying that, holding the "Team-Spirit'89" maneuvers with a constantly broader involvement of the U.S. and South Korean Armed Forces—and the occurrence of other similar events in other areas in the world—at a time when military disputes and conflicts begin to be settled and solved, demonstrates the contradictory and complicated nature of developments in the international arena, and proves the need to intensify efforts to put a halt to the policy of force and to ensure an international atmosphere favoring peace, understanding, and cooperation.

RCP's Olteanu Receives DPRK Delegation

AU2803185289 Bucharest AGERPRES in English
1815 GMT 28 Mar 89

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 28/3/1989—The general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party (RCP), President of the Socialist Republic of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu and Mrs. Elena Ceausescu were conveyed a message of salute and wishes of further successes in their entire activity from the general secretary of the Central Committee [CC] of the Korean Workers' Party, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, secretary of the CC of the Korean Workers' Party.

On behalf of President Nicolae Ceausescu and of Mrs Elena Ceausescu Kim Il-song and Kim Chong-il were conveyed a warm salute and the best wishes.

The exchange of messages was occasioned by the call on Constantin Olteanu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, by the delegation of the Institute of History of the Korean Workers' Party, led by Kang Sok-sung, member of the Central Committee, head of section at the CC of the party, director of the institute, who paid a swap-of-experience visit to Romania over 22-28 March.

During the meeting emphasis was placed on the decisive role of summit meetings and talks for the development of the traditional links of friendship and many-sided cooperation between the two parties, countries and peoples.

The delegation conducted talks at the CC of the RCP on ideological and political-educative questions and saw round places of social and cultural interest in Bucharest.

Contribution to Success of Vienna Talks Noted

AU2503160789 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2147 GMT 24 Mar 89

["An Active Contribution to the Success of the Vienna Talks"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 24/3/1989—Romania made a full contribution, alongside other participating states, to the elaboration of positions and proposals for palpable measures providing for the success of the Vienna talks during the first session of the negotiations on armed forces and conventional weapons in Europe and the session on the adoption of further measures to build up confidence, both of which concluded in Vienna. The considerations and proposals of Romania and of President Nicolae Ceausescu on problems related to disarmament, confidence- and security-building on the European continent, read during the foreign ministers' meeting that inaugurated the talks, were assessed as a telling proof of Romania's consistent action for the creation of a climate to favour peaceful cooperation among all states in Europe.

The Romanian delegation to the Vienna talks promoted this country's tangible proposals of action for the reduction of armed forces and conventional arms and for the adoption of further confidence- and security-building measures in Europe by making addresses on specific themes and on working documents. Furthermore, it supported the palpable proposals advanced by the socialist countries, by the neutral and non-aligned countries, as well as the suggestions of specific measures to cut back on weapons, which other countries advanced.

Position on Nuclear-Free Zones Viewed

AU2503161689 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0823 GMT 25 Mar 89

["Romania's Outlook on the Creation of Nuclear- and Chemical-Weapon Free Zones"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 25/3/1989—Certain steps have been recently taken toward stopping the irrational arms race that curbs the process of development and threatens the world's peace. It is only a beginning though, as more resolute steps are necessary in order to guarantee the removal of the tremendous danger threatening mankind's future from the shade of the military weapons. Hence, the imperious demand that the peace-loving forces in Europe, all over the world, should join efforts in order to induce a gradual reduction of the arms race down to complete annihilation.

The extension of the zones free of nuclear and other mass destruction weapons makes a very important element of the package of disarmament measures. A greater interest in the creation of such zones is shown by Europeans, considering that it is at this continent that is spelt the greatest risk. Naturally, more and more voices were risen in favour of stating northern Europe nuclear-weapon free, of creating a corridor free of such weapons in the centre of the continent. Likewise, numerous West-European cities and localities proclaimed themselves denuclearized.

Consistent in its dynamic action for disarmament, Romania has asserted itself as an untiring campaigner for the creation of the requisites for the translation into life of the concept of zones free of nuclear and chemical weapons. The Romanian contribution to the substantiation of the concept and its translation into life by concerted efforts, is extended with a pioneering approach to the status, requirements and components of such "areas of peace."

As seen by Romania, by President Nicolae Ceausescu, denuclearization has to be enacted in the continents with a great concentration of mass destruction means, first of all in Europe—the arsenal-continent of the planet. Romania assesses that the materialization of such desiderata imperiously requires the concerted action of all parties concerned, as well as adequate guarantees from the nuclear powers. It thinks that the proclamation of zones free of nuclear and chemical weapons contributes to lessening the tension, enhances the confidence, leads to the improvement of the general political climate, opens the path to a peaceful future of the peoples. True, concomitant with the continuous expansion of the geographic areas freed of the ghost of arms, the area of nuclear danger is narrowed more and more, until its complete elimination.

In this generous framework numerous concrete initiatives were advanced, of which mention deserves the string of actions for turning the Balkans into a zone of peace, friendship and collaboration, free of nuclear and chemical weapons, free of foreign troops and military bases. The Romanian demarches start from the firm belief that the attainment of this target would set an example to be taken also by other regions in Europe, as well as all over the world.

As early as the first UN special session on disarmament (1978) and subsequently, at the Geneva Disarmament Conference and in the Stockholm conference (1984) Romania advanced the proposal referring to the establishment along the frontiers between the NATO countries and the Warsaw Treaty countries of a demilitarized corridor of security, free of nuclear and other mass destruction weapons. Romania also actively supports similar preoccupations of other states, such as the initiative of the GDR and Czechoslovakia regarding the creation in central Europe of a denuclearized corridor.

The Romanian demarches and initiatives start from the idea that in the current continental and international circumstances, the existence of an as vast new network as possible of zones free of mass destruction weapons contributes proportionately to the lessening of the danger of a catastrophe with devastating effects all over the planet.

Proposals on Peace, Independence, Progress

AU2803182889 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1658 GMT 28 Mar 89

["Romanian Initiatives, Demarches and Proposals for Peace, Independence and Progress"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 28/3/1989—Romania's international activity, in full consensus with the nation's foremost interests and general aspirations after understanding and cooperation, boasts a remarkable balance sheet which bears the print of principledness, dynamism and consistency. This widely open foreign policy, elaborated and promoted by President Nicolae Ceausescu, outstandingly contributes to the resolution of the complex problems of our days, to the cause of disarmament, peace and progress.

Romania's steady and principled orientation toward continually expanding ties with socialist countries, primarily with its neighbours, with the developing countries and with the developed capitalist countries finds an illustration in the fact that Romania established and develops diplomatic and economic relations with 155 states on all continents, as to 67 in 1965, having a broad international collaboration in all domains. Romania has always set its external links on the new principles of interstate relations: Respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, mutual advantage, renunciation of the use and threat of force, the ensurance of each people's right to self-reliantly make its destiny.

The new principles were sanctioned by the nearly 130 treaties and joint declarations Romania signed with states in Europe, Asia, Africa and Latin America during President Nicolae Ceausescu's visits or during the visits heads of state or government paid to Romania. On those occasions some 700 documents were concluded which opened up broad perspectives to many-sided collaboration with other states. The growing relations of economic, technical and scientific collaboration reflect, in the last 24 years, in an about nine-time increase of foreign trade and an over tenfold growth of exports.

Romania has been among the most active UN members in the elaboration and adoption of the declaration on the principle of the international law regarding friendly and cooperative interstate relations in accordance with the charter of the United Nations. Romania carried on a sustained activity at the first Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, contributing to the working out, as an integral part, of the Helsinki Final Act, and of the declaration on the principles governing the relations between the CSCE participating states.

Actively militating for the abolition of force in international relations, for a peaceful, negotiated settlement of conflicts and of all disputed issues, Romania took action for a negotiated settlement of the conflictual situations in the Middle East, the Gulf and in other parts of the world. Upon Romania's initiative, in 1982 the UN General Assembly adopted the declaration on a peaceful settlement of international differences, while in 1985 a solemn appeal to all the states in conflict for an undelayed end to military hostilities and a passage to a peaceful settlement of differences. For several years Romania has acted for the setting up of a commission of good offices, mediation and reconciliation within the UN, to which all the states in conflict can resort.

In the last 24 years Romania advanced a number of initiatives and proposals of a far-reaching echo with a view to stopping the arms race, passing on to disarmament seen as a unitary process apt to simultaneously include all categories of weapons—nuclear, chemical and conventional. Following a Romanian initiative, the UN General Assembly proclaimed in 1970 the United Nation's disarmament decade 1970-1980.

Upon Romania's proposal, groups of experts elaborated in 1972, 1977, 1982 and 1988 studies on the "economic and social consequences of the arms race." Since 1978 Romania has made a major contribution to the calling up and unfolding of the first UN General Assembly special session on disarmament. Romania formulated the main lines of a daring and realistic programme of action which takes into account all aspects of disarmament.

The building of European security being a major target of its foreign policy, Romania consistently worked for the achievement of a united Europe starting from the diversity of the existing social systems, for changing the European continent into a continent of peace, understanding and collaboration. Romania made an important contribution to the successful preparation, unfolding and conclusion of the first Conference on European Security and Cooperation. Romania played an important role in the adoption at the Stockholm conference of a complex of political and technical-military measures meant to reduce the risk of a war and to strengthen security and confidence on the continent. "Considerations and proposals of Romania, of President Nicolae Ceausescu regarding disarmament questions, security- and confidence-building on European continent," presented at the Vienna negotiations in March, 1989, regarding the reduction of armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe and those regarding the adoption of new confidence- and security- building measures represent a concrete contribution to the promotion of the cause of European security.

Romania is one of the first countries which formulated the postulate of a new international economic order, an original, unitary and comprising conception and which defined a concrete programme of measures for achieving that desideratum. Some of them are the increase of the developing countries' own efforts for capitalizing their resources; the development of a broad and unlimited international cooperation for supporting the developing countries' efforts; the restructuring of the current financial-monetary system and the democratization of international financial organizations; the global, political-economic settlement of the developing countries' foreign debt issue; the elimination of the discriminatory practices and barriers in international trade; the renunciation at imposing embargoes and measures of economic pressure on political considerations; the ensurance of the developing states' access to the latest gains of science and technology; the calling up of a UN special conference to be attended by developed states and developing countries for settling all those questions.

Black Sea Oil Extraction Reviewed

AU2503165089 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1459 GMT 25 Mar 89

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 25/3/1989—The extraction of hydrocarbons has started on March 24 from the continental shelf of the Black Sea with a new platform, "Fortuna," with two wells. The daily crude production thus grows by 33 percent.

Along with the "Gloria" platform that started extracting on May 7, 1987 crude and gas from under the seabed, Fortuna enters its name in the open list of black gold discoverers. Romania is among the ten countries in the world that exploit by their own means the offshore oil.

Some ten years ago, Romania started an industrial activity of peak technology, the production of offshore drilling rigs, ranking thus among the few countries apt to build such equipment. After "Gloria," the first Romanian offshore drilling platform, the Galati Shipyard assembled, through fertile collaboration among machine-building and electronics enterprises in Bucharest, Ploiesti, Resita, Tirgoviste and Arad, other drilling platforms with better performance. They were emplaced in the Black Sea continental shelf in 1982 (Orizont), 1985 (Atlas and Fortuna), in 1987 (Jupiter and Prometeu) and in 1988 (Saturn). The Romanian drilling rigs have autonomous hoisting capacity and can drill down to some 8,000 m. They weigh 7,600 tonnes on an average, are 72 m long, 41 m wide and 122 m high. The drilling rigs and annex installations are 90 percent Romanian-designed and Romanian-built. They can operate in 94 m deep waters. The drilling is made by f 320 df rigs built by the "1 Mai" enterprise in Ploiesti. All systems, equipment and installations of the platform are devised with blast- and fire-proof systems, with automated alarm equipment. The platform can stand storms with 12 m high breakers and a wind speed of 161 km/h.

The whole activity of hydrocarbon tapping and capitalization in the Romanian continental shelf of the Black Sea is coordinated by an enterprise created on purpose—Petromar—quartered in Constanta. Besides the abovementioned drilling platforms, the enterprise's capital also includes highly complex equipment for drilling the wells, repair and upkeep workshops, ships for the transportation of the equipment and materials needed for running the drilling rigs, special ships for oil storage and transportation.

After the commissioning, a 80 km long pipe was assembled starting from Gloria (60 km of which on the seabed) through which the gas is pumped to the shore for processing at the Midia-Navodari petrochemical combine. A terminal was also built in the vicinity of the combine, to take over the associated gases, and a new sea-river port linked to the Danube-Black Sea Canal. The extracted crude is carried to the Bustenari storage ship and from there, by oil tankers to the shore.

Program To Best Use Unconventional Energy

AU2703123289 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0657 GMT 27 Mar 89

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 27/3/1989—Romania applies a comprehensive programme for the best use of alternative energy sources—geothermal, solar, aeolian, biogas, biomass, small watercourses—owing to which an energy tantamount to nearly 450,000 tonnes of conventional fuel was generated in the first three years of this quinquennium (1986-1990).

Interesting actions were undertaken in Arges County, the centre of the country, to introduce such sources in the economy, most of them non-pollutant and inexpensive. The most significant achievements were obtained here with the biogas production which accounts for over 80 percent of the county's non-conventional energy. At the waste water treatment station in Pitesti there is one of the largest biogas producing units in the country. It provides daily 10,000 cubic meter of biogas or so with a calorific power of 6,000 kcal/cu. m. at an extremely low cost. Its use covers the energy required by the station's activities plus the heating of laboratories, workshops and offices. Four generating sets are also to be put into operation to turn part of the biogas into electric power. Like installations can also be found at Colibasi, Curtea de Arges and Cimpulung. Arges County also has 25 solar plants and 8 aeolian installations as well as 10 microwaterpower stations. Important industrial units in the county recover the residual heat (some 16,000 tonnes of conventional fuel per annum) meeting the demands for thermal resources of 17,500 flats.

According to the programmes in force, this year the production of energy from non-conventional sources is to double in Romania, while in 1995 it is estimated to account for one fifth of the planned potential. By that time the potential of the biomass is to be integrally capitalized, while that of geothermal waters is to be used in a proportion of more than 60 percent and of the micro-waterpower stations in a proportion of 63 percent. Likewise, biogas is to be used at almost half of its potential (47 percent).

Protests, Restrictions in Kosovo Continue

Account of 23 Mar Events

AU2803133989 Pristina RILINDJA in Albanian 24 Mar 89 p 5

[R.R., A.S. report: "Demonstrations Against the Constitutional Changes"]

[Text] Urosevac, 23 Mar—Demonstrations were organized in Urosevac this morning aimed at opposing the recent changes in the Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Serbia. At about midday, a group of women and children formed a crowd on Brotherhood and Unity Square which gradually grew to 300 persons, while several thousand citizens later arrived. Among the demands heard most frequently from the crowd was that the 1974 Constitution should not be changed. "Tito—party" was shouted, and the song "Comrade Tito, we swear by you" was sung in two languages. The organs responsible for public order were obliged to use force and the demonstrators threw stones, but nobody was injured.

It must be stressed that up to the time of reporting, force was not used against women and children on any occasion. The demonstrators also shouted other slogans, including "We are not terrorists but communists," "We will give up our lives, but we will not give up Kosovo," and "Ferizaj [Albanian name of Urosevac] has risen to its feet not to change the Constitution." The slogans "Brotherhood and unity," "Long live the working class," and "Long live the 1974 Constitution" were continually heard.

As of the time of reporting, the Urosevac All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection Committee is holding a meeting.

Sports Participation Curtailed

LD2803162489 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1220 GMT 28 Mar 89

[Text] Belgrade, 28 Mar (TANJUG)—The decision by appropriate Kosovo organs either restricting or banning movement in public places and the organization of public events on the province's territory also apply to all sporting events. This was announced today by the SFRY Federation of Organizations for Physical Culture.

Temporarily, and while the bans are in operation, Kosovo's sportsmen and teams will not take part in sporting events held outside Kosovo's territory, and the appropriate sporting organizations, clubs, and associations are under an obligation to comply with the decisions and with temporary prohibition measures.

Traffic Restrictions Imposed

LD2803153889 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1355 GMT 28 Mar 89

[Text] Belgrade, 28 Mar (TANJUG)—The Yugoslav Automobile Association has reported that in accordance with the decision made by the appropriate state organs in the Kosovo area, special traffic rules are in force beginning today. Only vehicles with a special permit issued by the Provincial Secretariat of Internal Affairs can operate in this province from 2000 until 0500 on all roads. In the period between 0500 and 2000, traffic generally moves normally with possible periodic short delays. Drivers are advised to drive carefully and pay attention to all instructions received from the transport militia.

Reinforced Militia in Urosevac

LD2803163389 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1605 GMT 28 Mar 89

[Summary] Urosevac, 28 Mar (TANJUG)—The streets of Urosevac are empty today. A pedestrian can be seen now and then. Reinforced militia patrols can be seen at all important parts of the town, which has about 40,000 residents. "Tank columns pass through the town center at specific intervals."

The Urosevac political aktiv met today after the aggressive demonstrations yesterday, and most vehemently denounced the latest events. In the morning the LC basic organizations met. Local party organizations are meeting this afternoon.

Demonstrations in Pec, Decani

LD2803173489 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1638 GMT 28 Mar 89

[Text] Pec, 28 Mar (TANJUG)—About 500 Albanian citizens demonstrated in Pec at about 1500 near the railway station. Demonstrators were dispersed due to the efficient and quick action of the security organs. Demonstrations downtown were prevented by the increased presence of the militiamen, who on this occasion also showed their readiness to apply the already approved order of the Provincial Secretary for Internal Affairs.

During the intervention near the railway station, tear gas was used, but shots were also heard coming from the demonstrators. A number of demonstrators were detained by the militiamen.

The Pec Committee for All People's Defense and Social Self-Protection (ONO and DSZ) and the municipal League of Communists Presidium assessed the situation in this city as serious and very complex at its session today. In a communique from the session, it recalled yesterday's demonstrations downtown of about 250

Albanian schoolchildren, students, and youth. The Committee for ONO and DSZ and the League of Communists Presidium strongly condemned these demonstrations and described them as a hostile act on the part of Albanian nationalists and separatists.

A group of about 100 Albanians demonstrated in downtown Decani today, but were dispersed by the quick intervention of security organs.

Police Intervene in Kijevo

LD2803202989 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1703 GMT 28 Mar 89

[Text] Klina, 28 Mar (TANJUG)—About 150 secondary school pupils of Albanian nationality from Kijevo, Lozica, Vrbnica, Ridjevo, and Iglarevo today gathered in Kijevo, from where they started marching towards Dobra Voda, one of the large local communities in the Klina municipality. Halfway on the road to Dobra Voda, they were intercepted by the security organs, who dispersed them without using force. Aktivists from the local community helped the security organs by persuading the demonstrators to disperse peacefully.

A session of the Klina Committee for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection was promptly held to discuss the event. It was said that today's and yesterday's demonstrations were designed to prevent the adoption of the constitutional changes in the Socialist Republic of Serbia. A decision was made to take appropriate political and legal measures against the organizers of these events and members of the League of Communists implicated in them.

Orahovac Demonstration Dispersed

LD2803182289 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1721 GMT 28 Mar 89

[Excerpts] Orahovac, 28 Mar (TANJUG)—At about 1500 today the last group of the most persistent demonstrators, who had been running wild through the streets since this morning, was dispersed in Urosevac. The TANJUG correspondent reports from the scene that one militiaman was injured in the conflict between the internal affairs organs and demonstrators, and that three demonstrators were injured. [passage omitted]

After many hours of anxiety and chaos in the streets of Orahovac, caused by the Albanian nationalists' wild behavior, a special militia forces helicopter appeared above the city to use tear gas against the demonstrators. At that moment, two shots aimed at militiamen echoed—one from a house downtown—and machinegun fire was heard in response.

Resolute action by the security organs forced the demonstrators to begin to disperse. The security forces remained until the last group of the most stubborn demonstrators was broken up.

'Calm' in Djakovica Noted

LD2803185589 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1732 GMT 28 Mar 89

[Text] Djakovica, 28 Mar (TANJUG)—No one was injured today during the intervention by the security organs during the demonstration in Djakovica. The demonstrators broke display windows in four shops and glass in one office in the LC Municipal Committee building. They damaged three vehicles owned by the secretariat of internal affairs and three Kosovo-Trans buses. This is mentioned, among other things, in the statement issued at the session of the Djakovica All-People's Defense and Social Self Protection Committee.

The statement goes on to say that about 120 to 150 young people took part today in the demonstrations by Albanian nationalists and separatists. They were not joined by the citizens and workers who happened to be downtown at the time. The demonstrations lasted less than 10 minutes. After the quick intervention by the security organs, who used tear gas and firearms and fired shots in the air to frighten the demonstrators, they dispersed completely at about 1340.

The evening hours in Djakovic appear to be calm. The number of citizens in the street is much smaller than usual, which is understandable because, as is known, the curfew goes into effect at 2000.

Lubljana Radio on Situation

LD2803230689 Ljubljana Domestic Service in Slovene 1830 GMT 28 Mar 89

[Marijan Drobez Report from Pristina—recorded]

[Excerpts] During the curfew, movement will be allowed only by those people who have a special pass from the Kosovo internal affairs organs. The pass is valid for 1 day only. Because of the curfew, journalists have gathered in the Pristina (Grant) hotel, from where we are reporting on the events of the day. [passage omitted]

We do not have any reliable information on the number of detained or arrested, but it is certain that this number is high. Unrest in Kosovo is already assuming the characteristics and nature of an armed rebellion by the Albanian population. In this respect, it is quite obvious that all the nations and nationalities living in the province are tragic victims of a policy that has set them against one another and has led them to hatred. For this reason, the Albanian population, with violence, and in some cases even with the use of firearms, is resisting a policy that it believes is trying to subjugate it. To achieve this, the authorities are allegedly using the modified Serbian Constitution.

At the same time, the Serbian population feels itself threatened by the result—to give an example—that the inhabitants of Serbian nationality in the Leposavic settlement have introduced special duty service and a state of readiness and have organized armed patrols to watch over the life and safety of the Serbians there. The Serbian and Montenegrin workers today rejected the request made by the Kosovo Social Accountancy Service to give up one day's wages for the benefit of the collectives or work environments that are experiencing difficulties. They say that they have no intention of supporting the striking Albanian workers, who, during the protest actions and strikes, received or are still receiving their personal wages paid in full, but who now want to share their difficulties with the workers —that is, the Serbians and Montenegrins—who reputedly work hard in Kosovo.

Regarding this standpoint taken by the Serbian and Montenegrin workers, we should perhaps add that the Albanian workers are among the biggest victims of repressive measures and policies in Kosovo. For instance, magistrates from Pristina are imposing various fines on the spot on the Albanian workers in the magnesite Goles mine because of the alleged violations of work commitments relative to the specific articles of the Law on All People's Defense.

Kosovo 'Becoming Quiet'

AU2803203789 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 2000 GMT 28 Mar 89

[Text] Counterrevolutionary forces have been evident in many parts of Kosovo today, showing, as on previous days, exceptional aggressiveness and destructiveness. This has also meant new victims; up to today 21 persons have lost their lives, while 76 have been more or less seriously injured. This is the tragic figure that has been officially recorded.

In contrast to earlier days, in which demonstrators gathered in larger crowds, typical of today was the assembly of small groups in many places, particularly in Metohija. It has been a matter of small groups of between 5 and 400 demonstrators, who sometimes appeared and sometimes vanished among the streets. There were such groups today in Dusanovo near Prizren, Orahovec, Djakovica, Glogovac, Kline, Decani, Pec, Podujevo, and Vucitrn. In some of these places, demonstrators fired upon the security forces and threw stones and other objects from balconies and roofs. In the clashes with demonstrators, the security forces mainly used tear gas, but in some cases were compelled to use firearms themselves. In the village of Zur, one attacker was killed, while many were injured. The situation at present is becoming quiet, but it is not certain what tomorrow will bring.

Protest Held in Ljubljana

LD2803221589 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 28 Mar 89

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] Fifty-odd people of Albanian nationality gathered in Preseren Square in Ljubljana this morning to peacefully protest, as they said, against the bloodshed in Kosovo. Their spokesman, graduate engineer Maim Malehu, conveying the sentiments of the group, said that the Albanians have only one Yugoslavia and that no one wants to join Albania. He said that they are advocating peace and togetherness, and what is happening in Kosovo now is instilling fear into all of us. [passage omitted]

28 Mar Events Summarized

AU2803185889

[Editorial Report] Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian at 1700 GMT on 28 March devotes 6 minutes of its 70-minute newscast to demonstrations by ethnic Albanians today. The remainder of the cast is devoted to the approval of constitutional amendments by the Serbian Assembly and reports on Kosovo communal authorities' assessments of the situation in the province in the wake of earlier demonstrations, which is uniformly described as "serious and involved."

The report on today's demonstrations states that "Albanian nationalists demonstrated in many parts of Prizren Commune today. The most dramatic incident was in the local community of Zur, inhabited solely by Albanians." The reports states that 20 schoolteachers attempted to explain to their pupils the reasons behind the Kosovo Assembly Executive Council's suspension of classes, whereupon a conflict ensued. Teachers were forced to enter the school building, which was surrounded by the pupils and their aggressive parents, so the security forces were obliged to intervene. Firearms were also used, and in the conflict with the militia, one demonstrator was killed and 13 others were wounded. The report states that there were also demonstrations of schoolchildren at Korisa and Dusanovo in Prizren Commune, and work stoppages at the Printeks textile works in Prizren and the Prizren shoe factory.

The report also states that about 500 Albanians demonstrated near Pec railroad station at about 1500 (1300 GMT). The demonstrators were dispersed by the security forces "in a short time"; tear gas was used, shots were heard, and "some persons" were arrested.

The report goes on to state that a group of "220-250 young people" demonstrated in the park in the center of Djakovica at 1320 (1120 GMT), shouting the slogans "Tito—party," "Gjakove (Albanian name for Djakovica) has given its word not to change the Constitution," and "Gjakove has risen to its feet, not to change the Constitution." The demonstrators are reported to have thrown stones at the security services and activists. Tear gas was used, and warning shots were fired in the air by the security services. The group is reported to have dispersed after 10 minutes, after shop windows were broken, and the security forces arrested "a number of demonstrators."

The report also states that there were demonstrations of about 250 secondary school pupils in Orahovac, at which stones were thrown. The security services dispersed the demonstrations "in a short time." According to the report, there were also demonstrations in Decani at about 1330 (1130 GMT). The report states that the demonstrators dispersed quickly after militia intervention and the use of tear gas, but attempted to assemble a second time.

The report also states that the security services dispersed a group of "about 100 women and children from the village of Pantina, who had arrived in Vucitrn with the aim of creating conflicts on a larger scale."

Day of Mourning Declared

LD2803205789 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2017 GMT 28 Mar 89

[Text] Belgrade, 28 March (TANJUG)—The Serb Executive Council has decided that Wednesday, 29 March, the day of the burial of the two militiamen killed by Albanian nationalists during the performance of their duty in Kosovo, should be proclaimed a day of mourning throughout the Socialist Republic of Serbia.

Suvar Speaks at Funeral

LD2903022289 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1525 GMT 27 Mar 89

[Summary] Zagreb, 27 Mar (TANJUG)—Stipe Suvar made a speech at the funeral of Pavle Gregoric, the oldest Yugoslav communist, revolutionary and politician, who died 23 March. In his speech, Suvar reviewed Gregoric's life and achievements of the generation of communists to which Gregoric belonged. He emphasized Gregoric's main virtues: honesty, loyalty to the Yugoslav communist movement, and modesty. Pavle Gregoric was cremated following a somber ceremony attended by thousands of people.

Death Toll Rises

AU2903074489 Ljubljana Domestic Service in Slovene 1700 GMT 28 Mar 89

[Text] The reports on the victims of the unrest and clashes in Kosovo have been changing from one hour to the next today. There has been increasing confusion, for it is not quite clear whether yesterday's victims are being added to the latest figures.

Unofficial data are different from those published officially. It has been shown, however, that the data unofficially cited by journalists, special correspondents in Kosovo, in the morning were correct, and the official authorities confirmed them a few hours later. The Kosovo Provincial Committee for Information now admits that there were 18 killed and several dozens wounded yesterday and today, and adds that these figures are not final because more reports are coming in.

That there has been a considerable loss of life and that the situation in Kosovo is deteriorating seriously and rapidly was confirmed by a statement issued by Vasil Tupurkovski, member of the Presidium of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia [LCY]. After waiting for several hours, the accredited journalists who wanted to cover a session of the LCY Presidium were told by Tupurkovski that the situation today was most serious in the village of Zur between Dragas and Prizren, near the Albanian border. Shortly before 1200, the demonstrators there attacked the militia station. According to reports, the battle for the station was still going on at 1600.

Tupurkovski also said that shots were fired by both sides, and that there were several casualties. According to the reports received by the LCY Presidium by 1400, nine demonstrators or attackers as well as three [as heard] militiamen were killed in the battle for the militia station in Zur. Tupurkovski also said that the LCY Presidium today studied a report on the situation in Kosovo and discussed whether it was still possible to conduct political activities under the present situation at all.

At about 1500 several Central Committee members left for Pristina. Tupurkovski told the journalists that they had not yet decided whether the LCY Presidium would issue any statement on its session today, or whether one of the Presidium members would address the Yugoslav public over Yugoslav radio and television.

Everybody agrees that this must be done today.

According to some indications, a joint session of the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Presidium and the Committee for All-People's Defense may be held today.

Security 'Constantly Changing'

LD2903100589 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0930 GMT 29 Mar 89

[Text] Belgrade, 29 Mar (TANJUG)—The current security situation in Kosovo continues to be dramatic and is constantly changing. The security forces are strenuously trying to maintain order and peace and to establish it, particularly in the trouble spots where it has been violated. Nevertheless, the tragic balance of these clashes is that 19 demonstrators have died and 47 have been injured. Some 150 demonstrators have been detained, against whom legal measures are being undertaken.

This was reported today to delegates of all three chambers of the Serbian Assembly by Radmilo Bogdanovic, republican secretary for internal affairs, when submitting a report on the current security situation in Kosovo. He stressed that in recent days, it has been confirmed that this was a question of well- organized action by the enemy, which is now trying to ceate the impression that the Albanian nationality is threatened by the constitutional changes in Serbia. In this, the coordination of action by the enemy within the country with those abroad is highly visible, said Bogdanovic.

TANJUG Update

LD2903125989 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1108 GMT 29 Mar 89

[Excerpts] Pristina, 29 Mar (TANJUG)—On the whole, the morning in Kosovo passed in a more peaceful atmosphere, but also in expectation and fear that there might be a repetition of the blows to the social system, the peace, and the security of citizens by greater Albanian chauvinist and separatist attackers. There were no attempts at gatherings nor work stoppages of any magnitude. On the contrary, it seems that work in the Kosovo mines is gradually stabilizing. This is particularly so in the case of the Trepca mine, Stari Trg, in which the well-known manipulation was carried out by Albanian separatists in February.

It is also interesting that most of the miners of the Goles mine have returned to work and begun preparing to mine magnesite. Schools and faculties are not open in accordance with the decision of the provincial Executive Council. [passage omitted]

As we report this, the funeral of Jetulah Kuci is underway in Suva Reka. Kuci, commander of the Podujevo police station was the first victim of the street hooligans.

Sadness also reigns too in the Laplje Selo local community, particularly in the village of Preoce, where policeman Miroljub Tanaskovic will be buried at 1500, the second victim of the greater Albanian chauvinists. Whether this apparent and insecure calm is the beginning of the end of the fanatical hysteria, as well as a ray of hope that peace will start to return to Kosovo, is a question which at the moment has no answer.

Comment, Reaction to Kosovo Events Noted

Presidency-LCY Statement

LD2903120189 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1134 GMT 29 Mar 89

[Text] Belgrade, 29 Mar (TANJUG)—The SFRY Presidency and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Central Committee Presidium last night in Belgrade held a joint session, chaired by Raif Dizdarevic and Stipe Suvar at which the latest political and security situation in the Socialist Autonomous Province [SAP] of Kosovo was considered.

At the session, Remzi Koljgeci, president of the Presidency of the SAP of Kosovo; Rahman Morina, president of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium; Jusuf Karakusi, provincial secretary for internal affairs; and Major General Andrija Silic, commander of the Pristina Corps of the Yugoslav People's Army, informed the Presidency and the Presidum about the situation in the SAP of Kosovo, the implementation of measures to prevent the counterrevolutionary and hostile activities of Albanian nationalists and separatists, and assessments on the further development of the situation.

On the basis of this, the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium jointly assessed the political and security situation in the SAP of Kosovo and established further activities for the protection of the constitutional system, public order and peace, safety of property, strengthening of the effectiveness of the work of all state organs and institutions of the system, and the gradual normalization of the situation in this province of ours, which particularly demands increased ideopolitical action by the LC and the widest political action by all organized socialist forces among the people.

Secretariat Levels Criticism

LD2803171589 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1548 GMT 28 Mar 89

[Text] Belgrade, 28 Mar (TANJUG)—The Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs today states that the hostile demonstrations by Albanian nationalists and separatists were characterized by a high degree of organization and preparedness, with some elements of an armed rebellion. They demonstrated extreme brutality and the fanaticism of individual demonstrations. The Federal Secretariat of Internal Affairs says in its statement that the enemy forces were hoping for and heralding further esclation, including an armed uprising by Albanian nationals in Kosovo and terrorist attacks on Yugoslav missions abroad. The statement adds that additional security forces from the socialist republics and the province of Vojvodina have been sent to Kosovo.

The following is the text of the statement:

"The latest demonstrations by Albanian nationalists and separatists, together with the demonstrations last November and the strikes this February, are a form of organized, open, and aggressive opposition to the efforts to crush the counterrevolution in Kosovo, to implement the declared policy of the LCY [League of Communists of Yugoslavia], and to the constitutional changes in the Socialist Republic of Serbia, and are designed to destabilize Yugoslavia and to threaten its territorial integrity.

Hostile demonstrations by Albanian nationalists and separatists took place yesterday and today in a number of municipalities in the SAP [Socialist Autonomous Province] of Kosovo. They were characterized by a high degree of organization and preparedness, with elements of an armed rebellion, and demonstrated extreme brutality and the fanaticism of individual demonstrators.

In a destructive and vandalistic manner, the demonstrators kept attacking socially owned and private property and threatened the physical integrity of a great number of citizens, regardless of their nationality.

They displayed a particular degree of aggressivness toward the security forces and their equipment and facilities, and they used firearms and other implements to threaten people's lives. This was particularly in evidence yesterday in Suva Reka, Podujevo, Titova Mitrovica, and Pristina, and today during an attack on the police station in Zur near Prizern. Security organs were fired on from attics and private houses. Sniper-type weapons were also used.

The internal affairs organs have in the past tried to avoid the use of firearms and other law enforcement means in preventing the escalation of unrest. However, in critical moments—when they were directly attacked—and in self-defense, they used firearms as deterrents and to repel attacks, in keeping with the law and decisions of the senior official in charge.

In direct confrontations yesterday and today between demonstrators and security forces, Jetulah Kuci, commander of the Podujevo Police Station, and Miroljub Tanaskovic, a militiaman from Leposavic, died. Five were wounded and 20 militiamen were lightly or serously injured.

Nineteen people died among the demonstrators and 49 were lightly or seriously injured. Special commissions are in the process of establishing the circumstances in which this happened. The available information indicates that a number of persons died as a result of the aggressive behavior of the demonstrators themselves.

The internal affairs organs detained 146 of the most aggressive demonstrators, and legal measures are being taken against them.

Several automobiles, railway cars, and buses were damaged or destroyed in the destructive attacks on social and private property and considerable material damage was caused to shops and other public and private buildings. One car was set on fire and two helicopters of the internal affairs organs were fired on.

Indoctrinated and manipulated citizens of Albanian nationality, especially young ones, form a considerable part of the demonstrators, and in some places nationalists and separatists have brought out women and children. The most active demonstrators are already known for their activities as Albanian nationalists and separatists; they include members of the families of people formerly sentenced for hostile activity and close contacts with hostile Albanian emigrees.

In addition to their acts of brutality, the demonstrators chanted the following slogans: "The republic of Kosovo;" "Kosovo—yes, Metohija—no"; "We will give our lives but we will never give up Kosovo"; "We have given our oath"; "Azem, Azem"; "Leave the 1974 Constitution alone." As in the November demonstrations, Tito's pictures were carried and the slogan "Tito—party" chanted, with the aim of disguising the real goals and intentions and producing a certain effect on the domestic and foreign public.

These demonstrations by Albanian nationalists and separatists represent an organized and premeditated action in collusion with hostile Albanian emigrees and certain foreign factors. These forces are hoping for and are heralding further escalation, including an armed uprising, by members of the Albanian nationality in Kosovo and terrorist attacks on our missions abroad.

In view of the existing situation and estimates of how the security situation may develop, additional security forces have been sent to the SAP of Kosovo, made up of members of the internal affairs organs from the socialist republics and the SAP of Vojvodina. The duty of all the security forces deployed in Kosovo, and especially of the Kosovo internal affairs organs, is to protect and safeguard the constitutionally established order; the lives and property of all the citizens of Kosovo; public peace and order; and the facilities of special social interests.

The Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs stresses that, in the interest of the country's security, the personal safety of all citizens, and to protect socially owned and private property, it is the duty of all citizens in the SAP of Kosovo to observe decisions and directives by the competent organs and to continue to assist the security organs in their efforts to carry out their task of stabilizing the security situation in the province."

Croat Presidency Condemnation

LD2803200989 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1531 GMT 28 Mar 89

[Text] Zagreb, 28 Mar (TANJUG)—The Croat Presidency has extended the following telegram to the Presidencies of the SFRY, Serbia and Kosovo:

"In connection with the increasingly serious political-security situation in Kosovo caused by aggressive demonstrations organized by Albanian nationalists and separatists, the Croat Presidency condemns every hostile activity directed against the constitutional system and lives of the people. The Presidency resolutely supports the SFRY Presidency's decisions and measures which have been taken in Kosovo on the basis of the Constitution and in line with the emergency situation there.

The Croat Presidency believes it essential and necessary for the Albanian citizens to energetically prevent the escalation of nationalist and destructive activities and oppose all attempts to draw them into the demonstrations and other forms of hostile activity.

The enemies of the SFRY must not win anywhere or count upon any support for their counterrevolutionary goals. They must remain isolated and confronted with a resolute political action; their actions must be thwarted by every legal measure possible. This is essential for the uncompromising preservation of the authentic interests of all nations and nationalities in our country, which we are obliged to realize despite the attacks by Albanian and other nationalists.

The murder of the two militiamen—Comrades Jetulah Kuci and Miroljub Tanaskovic—who were carrying out their duties conscientiously, represents a crime which has deeply affected us. This is why we are asking the Kosovo Presidency to convey our condolences to their families," the telegram from the Croat Presidency states.

Slovenia Sends Condolences

LD2803222189 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2108 GMT 28 Mar 89

[Text] Ljubljana, 28 Mar (TANJUG)—The Slovene Presidency and the Presidium of the Slovene Socialist Alliance of Working People Republican Conference today sent a telegram of condolences to Remzi Koljgeci, president of the Kosovo Presidency.

"In connection with tragic events and losses of human lives in Kosovo, please accept the expressions of our sincere condolences. We beg you to convey our deeply felt condolences to the families of the members of the security forces who lost their lives while on duty," it is stated in the telegram.

Slovene Writers Protest

AU2903072089 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0204 GMT 29 Mar 89

[Text] The delegates of the electoral assembly of the Slovene Writers Association have adopted a special statement in which they assert that they were right to participate in the meeting in the Cankar Hall and to sign the statement against the introduction of emergency measures and in favor of peace and togetherness in Kosovo.

Slovene writers extend support for the stands of the leadership of the Slovene League of Communists on political pluralism, and are asking the Slovene Assembly to incorporate a proposal on the right to self-determination in the amendments to the Slovene Constitution.

In regard to the situation in Kosovo, Slovene writers express dissatisfaction about the introduction of emergency measures, welcome the founding and work of the Committee for the Protection of Human Rights in Kosovo, and protest against the participation of the Slovene militia and soldiers in the implementation of the emergency measures in Kosovo.

Gnjilane Committee Condemnation

LD2803203189 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1744 GMT 28 Mar 89

[Text] Gnjilane, 28 Mar (TANJUG)—The demonstrations by Albanian nationalists and separatists in Gnjilane yesterday, which had been well organized, constitute the continuation of the counterrevolution and are designed to bring down our system and constitutional setup. This was stressed today during the joint session of the Presidium of the Municipal Committee of the LC [League of Communists] and of the All People's Defense and Social Self- Protection Committee of Gnjilane.

To begin with, about 1,000 demonstrators took part in the demonstrations, but later their number swelled to close to 10,000 people, 80 percent of whom were young people. The demonstrators demolished several buses, trucks, private cars, and six vehicles belonging to the security organs. They smashed shop display windows and windows and doors in secondary schools. The material damage is estimated at about $1 billion.

During the interventions by the militia, which went on for several hours, six militiamen sustained light injuries. According to available information, only one demonstrator sought medical assistance.

Kosovo Press Comments

AU2803134689 Pristina RILINDJA in Albanian 25 Mar 89 p 1

[Editorial: "Nationalist Blindness"]

[Text] The Albanian nationalists and irredentists, in their stubbornness and blindness, have once again shown their true face in attempting to oppose the efforts of all progressive forces in Kosovo and the country as a whole, in order to stabilize the situation in the province.

About 5,000 people assembled and demonstrated in Urosevac. Besides this, a group of about 800 students who had assembled for a silent protest in the yard of the Student Center in Pristina, later attempted to penetrate the city center in order to demonstrate there. Two other communal centers were also confronted with similar situations yesterday.

This is an attempt by the class enemy, in this case of Albanian nationalists and irredentists, to destabilize Kosovo by manipulating young people and citizens, with the aim of opposing the approval of the amendments to the Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, changes which must contribute to unity and a sense of community, and thus to stability in Serbia and the SFRY.

This attempt of the Albanian nationalists and irredentists cannot be interpreted any other way but as outright nationalist blindness.

Not only the inciters and organizers of the protests, gatherings, strikes, and demonstrations—especially under the conditions of the special measures of the SFRY Presidency—but also the other participants, join the ranks of the forces opposed to our socialist, self-managing system. It is merely highly ironic that they should conceal themselves behind the slogans, "Yugoslavia, Yugoslavia," "Tito, Party," and the like, for nationalist demonstrations have never had, and never can have, anything in common with Tito, with Yugoslavia, with the essential interests of

Kosovo, with its peoples and nationalities, and therefore with the interests of the Albanian nationality itself. On the contrary, it was clearly evident in 1981 and later that they are aimed against the Yugoslavia of Tito and AVNOJ [Antifascist National Liberation Council for the Liberation of Yugoslavia]. Such activity on the part of the Albanian nationalists and irredentists, as always, most of all harms the Albanian nationality itself, for, among other things, it gives rise to the concept of collective guilt, and encourages an anti-Albanian atmosphere in Kosovo and beyond. Sincerely, behavior that erodes trust and mutual respect and acts that destabilize Kosovo and the whole country also harm other peoples and nationalities, and above all Serbs and Montenegrins in Kosovo; everything that destroys their safety and security, and that of other peoples and nationalities, among other things, encourages emigration. Stopping emigration and encouraging the return of Serbs, Montenegrins, and others interested in coming to Kosovo, has been and remains the main barometer of the political and security situation in the province.

It is precisely for this reason that all working people and citizens who wish Kosovo well, who wish Serbia and Yugoslavia well, and who wish their own people or nationality well, must show this now, by fully respecting the special measures taken by the SFRY Presidency for stabilizing the situation in Kosovo. This is a basic condition for preserving the principal fruits of our revolution.

The fundamental criterion for socialist, revolutionary Yugoslav patriotism has been and remains a responsible attitude toward work and studies, a responsible attitude toward stabilizing the situation in Kosovo, and thus toward strengthening the common front of the progressive forces of all our peoples and nationalities. National interests can only be realized and stabilization achieved only through work and study. There is no alternative to the socialist affirmation of every nationality. Thus, no individual who wishes himself well and desires general social progress should fall into the trap of nationalism, in this case that of Albanian nationalism and irredentism. On the contrary, the interests of Kosovo and of all its peoples and nationalities lie in determined opposition to all nationalism and first of all in the opposition of the Albanian nationality to the nationalism in its own ranks, which always attempts to destabilize the situation and to sow hatred and intolerance among people.

Milosevic Proposed as Serbian President

LD2803125989 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1108 GMT 28 Mar 89

[Text] Belgrade, 28 Mar (TANJUG)—The delegates of all three chambers of the Assembly of the SR of Serbia at today's joint session elected Dr Borisav Jovic as member of the SFRY Presidency from Serbia.

At the session, a group of delegates from the three chambers proposed Slobodan Milosevic as a candidate for the post of president of the Presidency of the SR of Serbia.

At the same time, the delegates paid tribute and expressed gratitude to Nikola Ljubicic, whose term of duty as member of the SFRY Presidency ends in May. Today President and Vice President of the Serbian Presidency Petar Gracanin and Aleksandar Mitrovic were relieved of their duties due to their departure to assume new duties in the Federal Executive Council.

Jovic Elected Member of SFRY Presidency

AU2803125489 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1200 GMT 28 Mar 89

[Text] At a joint session of all chambers of the Serbian Assembly, Borisav Jovic, current president of the Serbian Assembly, was elected by secret ballot as member of the SFRY Presidency from Serbia. Following are the results of the voting: The session was attended by 326 out of 330 Serbian Assembly delegates, 316 delegates voted, and 2 ballots were invalid. Borisav Jovic received 267, Slobodan Unkovic 20, and Aleksandar Bakocevic received 27 votes.

The joint session also relieved two members of the Serbian Assembly of their posts because they are moving on to new positions; they are Petar Gracanin and Aleksandar Mitrovic.

On behalf of a group of delegates of all three chambers of the Serbian Assembly, delegate Dragan Tomic, president of the City Conference of the Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Belgrade, proposed that Slobodan Milosevic be nominated for president of the Serbian Presidency.

At the joint session, (?Filip) Grujic was elected as member and vice president of the republican Executive Council. Grujic is director of the 21 May factory in Belgrade.

Approval of Serbian Constitutional Changes Viewed

AU2803165589 Pristina RILINDJA in Albanian 25 Mar 89 p 7

[R. Rugova commentary: "A Vote for Trust"]

[Text] The day before yesterday, the delegates of the three chambers of the Assembly of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo agreed to approve and proclaim the amendments to the Constitution of the Socialist Republic [SR] of Serbia. This act concluded 2 years of work, activity, and comprehensive social and political dedication to the changes in the republican Constitution. Since these changes have received their "visa" from the Assembly of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina, it will be announced that they have been approved at a meeting of the three chambers of the Assembly of the SR of Serbia to be held next Tuesday. Thereafter, there will remain a need for committed labor on the basis of the constitutional law of the SR of Serbia, to harmonize, supplement, and change the laws and dispositions of other general and specific self-managing regulations within a certain period. These are the threads in the fabric of the previously announced constitutional and economic reforms and the refinement of the political and socialist self-managing system, and in the fabric of the creation of genuine relationships within the republic—in other words between the republican and provincial organs in general.

These relationships, as the highest party and state bodies of the country have also commented, have now long been in crisis and have been a source of much misunderstanding and even conflict between republican and provincial bodies, and it has been decided to change, supplement, and clarify some constitutional regulations, particularly those of Article 300 of the Constitution of the SR of Serbia (now Amendment 31, which defines the functioning of the republic as a single unit), since they have remained unclear and have left room for different interpretations. From the start, the activity assumed two directions, two extremes, which, with the constant commitment of the highest state bodies of the SFRY, the SR of Serbia, and the socialist autonomous provinces, and later with the commitment of working groups and the constitutional commissions of the three chambers of the assemblies of the three sociopolitical communities—the SR of Serbia, the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina—were rejected, until in the end a fully agreed upon text emerged on all the amendments which will enable the republic to exercise its necessary state authority throughout the republic, while the socialist autonomous provinces are defined as before, as self-managing social and political communities within the SR of Serbia and constituent elements of the SFRY. It should be said that most of the amendments (9-49) were agreed upon from the outset, while Amendments 27, 29, 33, 34, and 47 remained open questions until a late stage. Amendment 27, which governs the question of the equality of languages and alphabets in official use, was agreed upon and accepted by everybody when a paragraph was inserted according to which the equality of the languages of the peoples and nationalities would be governed according to the Constitutions of the provinces; some aspects of Amendment 33, especially Point 4, which concerns state security, were agreed upon after the insertion of a paragraph according to which state security would be governed according to the basis of the single system of state security in the SFRY, and a proposal was introduced according to which specific criminal acts in the autonomous provinces can be defined by the province's criminal code. The introduction of the proposal of the provinces that the changes to the Constitution of the SR of Serbia should not change the position of the autonomous provinces as defined by the SFRY Constitution and the rights of the provincial assemblies when their views differ delayed the acceptance of the changes in the republican Constitution for 6 months, during which time joint work was done to find a more acceptable solution.

The delegates to the Assembly of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, with the occasional exception (there were 10 votes against and 2 abstentions), unhesitatingly supported the amendments to the Constitution of the SR of Serbia with these facts in mind; they also bore in mind the fact that these constitutional solutions had now received their "visa" from the assemblies of the Kosovo communes, from sociopolitical organizations of the province and its communes, from the highest party and state bodies of the SFRY, the republics, and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina, and the fact that progressive forces in the country at large and in Kosovo, including the Serbs and Montenegrins of this province and beyond, had become persuaded and aware that these constitutional changes would inaugurate the process of disentangling and solving the crisis in relations between the republic and the provinces, of solving the crisis in interethnic relations, and realizing the ambitions of the whole of society for a necessary return of trust in interethnic relations in Kosovo and beyond.

In fact, these delegates thus expressed the general feeling of all the working people and citizens of our province that further politicization of the constitutional changes would be harmful and with unpredictable consequences. In reaching their conclusion, they showed that they sincerely join those progressive forces who have fought and still fight for the fastest possible stabilization of the involved political and security situation in Kosovo and beyond.

Serbian Amendments Will 'Hardly Change' Lives

AU2903091589 Ljubljana Domestic Service in Slovene 1700 GMT 28 Mar 89

[Text] At their festive session today, the delegates of the three chambers of the Assembly of Serbia unanimously adopted the amendments to the republican Constitution. With the adoption of the constitutional amendments in Serbia, the first and most important goal of the present Serbian leading political team should have been achieved. Serbia has now become equal, the historical injustice has been eliminated, and the counterrevolution in Kosovo has been defeated. These are the most euphoric comments in that republic on the adoption of the constitutional amendments. Thus, there should be sufficient reason for all the festive words and celebrations. Drago Balezic comments:

The most festive feelings cannot cover up a bitter taste, the question of what will happen tomorrow, or even fears about the near future. There are no celebrations in Kosovo. In a situation when strong security forces and a curfew must preserve the appearances of peace, victory cannot be convincing, as much as anybody may try to persuade you to the contrary.

History shows that any political victory that is achieved without a majority consent, against the will of the majority, or even by force, is a Pyrrhic victory and often very expensive.

Regarding Kosovo, it is not possible to prove whether the constitutional changes were adopted with a majority or not, for the majority of the Kosovo people did not have a say in them. The decision was adopted in the Kosovo assembly under conditions that were anything but normal. Nobody can say with certainty what the Kosovo people think. Strikes and the silence that cries out to the heavens make one think.

Even if we agree with the assertion that all the Albanians, or most of them, have been deluded, are under the influence of the irredentists, and are poorly informed; and as logical, as correct, or even as revolutionary as the constitutional changes may be, it is difficult to imagine how a policy lacking majority support may succeed. This is a policy that obtained formal support also through, or predominantly through, a one-sided and militant approach, through pressure, and even coercion, repression, and the infamous differentiation among the Kosovo cadres.

Such a policy cannot be a successful counterweight to the militant Albanian nationalism. This nationalism can use it merely as further proof that the Albanian people in Yugoslavia are underprivileged. In this way the Albanian extremists at home and abroad will gain new sympathies and more or less covert support even in places where they have not had it so far.

One certainly cannot expect peace and coexistence in Kosovo with two extreme militant policies that are mutually exclusive. The lives of the people there, regardless of their nationality, will continue to be unsufferable, particularly because the constitutional changes hardly change their position as individuals or the nature of the system or the role of the authorities. More or less they just mean a transfer of power from the provincial to the republican level.

Even a policy that so strongly desired the constitutional changes will now find itself in a completely new role. It will lose one of the foundations on which it has built its image, aims, and strength. Now it will find it more difficult to search for the causes of failure outside, in the Constitution, in the lack of powers, and in other outside factors. It will find it much more difficult to avoid its own responsibility. Therefore, victory may turn out to be double-edged for the victors, too.

Montenegro Elects New Executive Council

LD2903092689 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0850 GMT 29 Mar 89

[Text] Titograd, 29 Mar (TANJUG)—Dr Radoje Kontic is the new president of the Executive Council of Montenegro. Today the delegates of the republican assembly elected him to this post unanimously in a public vote at a joint session of the chambers.

The other 14 members of the republican Executive Council, who will replace the old "government" which resigned 5 months ago, were also elected unanimously.

The new Montenegrin Executive Council has five fewer members than the previous one.

Before the election of the new council, delegates paid their respects with a minute's silence to the policemen killed in Kosovo.

Slovene President Comments on Nationalism

AU2603194589 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 23 Mar 89 p 3

[S.F. and V.S. report: "The Meeting Was a Great Thing"]

[Text] Maribor, 22 Mar—With the government of Ante Markovic, we have a real chance to overcome the crisis. This was stated by Janez Stanovnik, president of the Slovene Presidency, during his conversation with the pupils of the Milos Zidansek secondary school in Maribor.

According to Stanovnik, Markovic was extremely wise to reject the policy conducted by his predecessor. He also made a bold move when he said that we will not go very far by vacillating and that we must concentrate on economic development, because only development can help us to effectively deal with inflation.

Answering the question as to why the call for the homogenization of Slovene people is democratic, while Milosevic's call for the homogenization of Serbs is nationalist, Stanovnik said that he did not consider the homogenization of the Serbian people as nationalism. To ask the Slovenes to unite would not be nationalism, because it would be nonsense to ask them to quarrel, Stanovnik pointed out. He said that it would be nationalist if the Slovenes demanded the Serbs to teach their children the Slovene language, or if they did not allow them to express their views.

This is why after the meeting in Cankar Hall, we made it possible for other citizens to hold a meeting in the hall and to express their views. When it was arranged for me to go to Titograd to explain Slovenia's views, some people in Montenegro said that they would bring 17,000 men to prevent me from holding talks there. This was why the organizers asked me to cancel my visit. The fact that I was prevented from expressing my opinions is not homogenization.

At the meeting in Cankar Hall "against the emergency measures in Kosovo," Stanovnik said that in his view, the meeting was of historic importance for the Slovene people and that it was completely democratic. Later, on a television program, I said that the meeting was a great thing. I also said that some things that have nothing to do with Kosovo and that I do not approve of and accept were also heard. After I said that, some people got very angry and said that I was undermining democratic principles. This appearance on television was neither shown on television in Serbia or Montenegro, nor was it reported in the press. Are the Serbian people not entitled to know what the president of Slovenia had said? This probably has something to do with nationalism, Stanovnik pointed out.

Slovene LC Discusses Extraordinary Congress

LD2703154589 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1235 GMT 26 Mar 89

[Text] Ljubljana, 26 Mar (TANJUG)—At its session today the Slovene League of Communists [LC] Central Committee Presidium judged that were no reasons whatsover for convening an extraordinary congress of this republic's communists. The 11th Slovene LC congress, scheduled to take place at the end of November, will be a regular one.

Whether the accelerated preparations for the congress will be conducted by a special committee, as was done at the last congress, or by the Presidium itself, is to be decided by the Slovene Central Committee at the beginning of next month.

Considering an initiative of the provincial organization of the Vojvodina LC to convene an extraordinary League of Communists of Yugoslavia [LCY] congress, the Slovene LC Central Committee Presidium judged that there were no real and reasoned grounds for this. A number of participants in the debate maintained that a poorly prepared extraordinary congress would result in further divisions in the LCY rather than in a constructive ideopolitical synthesis.

Role of Slovenia at Upcoming Congress Assessed

AU2603152289 Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 22 Mar 89 p 9

[Boris Jez commentary: "Between Figures and Principles"]

[Text] Who says that the congress of the League of Communists [LC] of Yugoslavia will (only) take place in December? The present polemics about whether it should be a regular or an extraordinary congress—which obviously conceal more than merely procedural traps—could serve as evidence that the congress era has actually begun. Regardless of the outcome of these polemics, we could somewhat maliciously remark that in any case, the congress will be extraordinary.

There is no doubt that at the congress, which at the "request" of the Vojvodina LC should be "extraordinary," they will try to decide all strategic questions of the present and future Yugoslavia. Therefore, it is good to know in advance what sort of a voting machine will decide our fate, for a congress decides on a majority principle.

It is foreseen that each delegate at the congress should represent 4,000 LC members from his community; in addition, each republic should have 30 and each province should have 20 delegates. The congress should thus be attended by 1,260 delegates in all, but because of the great differences in the membership figures of the several republican and provincial LC's, as many as—to cite just one example—457 would represent so-called "Serbia proper" alone.

Serbia is increasingly pushing the principle of one member—one vote, which means that its representation at the congress would be increased in proportion. According to the latest data, there are a total of 2,022,487 LC members in Yugoslavia, of whom as many as 872,333 are in "Serbia proper" alone. If we add the Vojvodina party membership of 203,351, who advocate somewhat the same position as the Serbians, one sees that these two federal units alone constitute a majority. There is no need to guess what further combinations are possible in forming "principled" and other coalitions, and who can "trounce" whom.

Under such circumstances, it is quite clear what the position of smaller republican LC organizations will be at the December congress, particularly if they are condemned in advance to play the role of a "black sheep," like the Slovene LC. No mathematical permutations will help here, as favorable as they may be for the LC of Slovenia. The Slovene representatives certainly will not go to the congress in a jolly mood.

Above all, it is not known what role the congress voting machine will assign to the minority: Will it respect the relative autonomy of a party minority (which is difficult to believe) or will it simply "dismiss" the problem by reconstructing the postwar party scheme? Anyway, the Slovene party organization will face a decisive test before and at the congress. It may win a limited autonomy in decisionmaking, but it is clear in advance that other factors on the Slovene political scene will not be exactly enthusiastic to cooperate with such an "amputated" LC of Slovenia. If the Slovene representatives fall to their knees at the congress, there is no doubt that that the LC of Slovenia will lose virtually all of its legitimacy in Slovenia.

In this way, some other questions of even more important principle are broached; for instance, whether it is still constitutional and lawful that the fate of the peoples and republics is decided (against their will) at party congresses. Will, for instance, the fate of political life in Slovenia depend on the federal party statute, which, by the way, has as many holes as Swiss cheese? Will an extraordinary congress decide—against the will of the Slovene party—how the Slovenes should work, live, and love in the future, and what they should think about Kosovo?

Of course, these and similar questions apply in principle to all others in Yugoslavia, for what is ultimately at stake is self-determination of peoples as a basis of this state. Self-determination certainly presupposes that the leading national political force cannot be a simple branch of the administrative center in Belgrade or, if you like, in... Moscow.

It is therefore to be expected of the Slovene party organization that in the coming months it will spend as little time as possible on shuffling the figures, but that it will thoroughly rethink all these problems. Then it should decide in principle in such a way as befits a sovereign political factor!

Democratic Alliance Proposes Assembly Declaration

AU2503182389 Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 21 Mar 89 p 3

["Proposal to the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia" by the Slovene Democratic Alliance]

[Text] In connection with the present grave and dangerous political situation in Yugoslavia and in regard to its program's direction, the Slovene Democratic Alliance proposes the following:

1. The Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia [SRS], as the highest representative organ of the Slovene people, must adopt, without delay, a resolution proclaiming in advance that any centralist introduction of emergency measures or state of emergency in the SRS would be an act of occupation of the Slovene people. It should acquaint the Slovene and the Yugoslav public and the Yugoslav state organs with this resolution.

2. The SRS Assembly should prepare, without delay, a comprehensive program of resolute political and defense measures with which the Republic of Slovenia will respond to any threats to its sovereignty. These measures must protect Slovenia, primarily against a centralist imposition of emergency measures, and against an unacceptable export of a populist "revolution" to Slovenia, but also against forcing unacceptable constitutional changes on Slovenia.

3. Because of its obligation to the historic strivings of the Slovenes through the centuries to implement their political sovereignty and democracy, the SRS Assembly should, by a special act, formulate modern, democratic political prospects for the future of the Slovene people and their statehood, taking into account the sovereignty of the nation in the modern European sense. This act, which should also be the basis for the framing of a new Slovene constitution, must at the same time very clearly determine the criteria and the limiting conditions for the Republic of Slovenia joining Yugoslavia voluntarily and in a sovereign way.

4. The Slovene Democratic Alliance notes that because of the generally known unstable and critical political situation and even more cloudy prospects in present-day Yugoslavia, the adoption of the political acts demanded in the three foregoing proposals is politically necessary and pressing for the sake not only of protecting the political sovereignty of the Republic of Slovenia, but of preserving Yugoslavia as well. The Slovene Democratic Alliance therefore calls on all political, economic, cultural, scientific, and other organizations, as well as all its members and other citizens, to join in our requests and to support them.

5. The Slovene Democratic Alliance rejects any a priori and blanket promises of support to the present political party leadership of the SRS by the public, either through a referendum or in any other way. The Slovene Democratic Alliance, as a political organization of the movement for establishing actual parliamentary democracy, supports and will continue to support only those activities and political moves by the present SRS political leadership and political alliances that:

—assert and enhance the sovereignty of the Slovene people and its statehood as the most important guarantee of its continued existence and development;

—support actual political democracy;

—strive for true political pluralism, and thus for the elimination of the existing political monopoly by the Communist Party or the League of Communists;

—enhance the actual respect for human rights and the dignity of human being;

—are directed toward the enhancement of national and personal material and spiritual wealth in the sense of the European civilizational and spiritual tradition and its modern achievements;

—enhance the democratic processes in Yugoslavia.

[Signed] The Slovene Democratic Alliance.

Political Pluralism in Slovenia Examined

AU2603173289 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0800 GMT 26 Mar 89

[Zivojin Jerotijevic report]

[Text] Here is a sketch of the political events in Slovenia, whose main theme is new democracy.

The most radical advocates of new democracy are the intellectuals who attach themselves to NOVA REVIJA. They favor a pluralism of opinions and the West European type of parliamentary democracy. However, the course of events has led them astray and they are now the most ardent supporters of federalism. In an extreme case—if, as they say, the events in the country started to go the way of unitarianism or centralism—they would not hesitate to press for the right of Slovenia to secede from Yugoslavia. Here is a report on the political situation in Slovenia by Zivojin Jerotijevic:

This essentially utopian tendency has the biggest number of supporters among certain front-line revolutionaries. For instance, several days ago Vinko Hafner demanded that—during the final formulation of constitutional amendments which is taking place now, and lately during the drafting of the new constitution—the provision of the SFRY Constitution concerning the right of the Slovene people to self-determination and secession be copied from the SFRY Constitution into the Slovene Constitution, and that its application be free of any restrictions. This amendment was left for the second stage of constitutional amendments, but it will be discussed during the public debate.

The most radical in interpreting new democracy from a single point of view are the intellectuals of the younger generations who are expressing their ambitions to write through the magazine MLADINA. They are undoubtedly in love with the traditional bourgeois democracy without any limits, and in this blindness, they even grossly overlook the obvious fact that the right to free thinking and one group of people's right to take a stand is limited by the very same freedoms of others. This also includes the legal right to personal integrity and dignity.

Despite this, in Ljubljana MLADINA's naughty (?fans) continue to sell the badges that deeply offend the Jewish and Serbian people, claiming that there is nothing wrong with it. The students who sell these say that this badge is the expression of the author's intimate and general scorn for all types of nationalism, particularly the current ones, Albanian and Serbian nationalism. They also say that this is the principle view and stand based on the views of the highest party forums. The paradox is even greater considering the fact that no proceedings have been initiated against this abstract graphic punster, which casts a considerable shadow on the honesty of the official efforts to have a legal state and civilized society.

Therefore, let us look at some fairly persistent and serious attempts of some institutions of the Slovene political system, above all the Socialist Alliance of Working People [SAWP] of Slovenia, to at least articulate various options for the new democracy of the so-called Slovene spring. In a several hours-long conversation with Joze Smole, president of the Slovene SAWP, we tried to resolve the confusion and make a mosaic of the multidimensional thesis on new democracy.

[Begin Smole recording] We think that the logical continuation of this kind of thinking is to once and for all eliminate all the consequences of the party- state in Yugoslavia, abolish the role of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia [LCY] as the state party, ensure a legal state, and open the door to a civil society. We in Yugoslavia must agree on the fact that we are different in many ways. We cannot create unity by force. Therefore, we must respect each others' different views and stands, and must allow a normal democratic course and dialogue on all differences that exist in Yugoslavia. [end recording]

We are in favor of political pluralism, but what kind of pluralism should we have? We asked Smole.

[Begin Smole recording] We have clearly said that we are in favor of nonparty pluralism. Yes, I know, some people have asked us to explain the meaning of nonparty pluralism. This is something that needs to be thoroughly studied. For us, the solution certainly does not lie in multiparty pluralism. For us, it is important to open up space for the articulation of various views and stands, to make room for alternative programs, and then, through the competition of these programs, to accept what is the most rational. [end recording]

This would therefore be a sketch of new democracy. We say a sketch because not all the lines of this project have been drawn. What is still unclear, however, is why the real danger of transforming political pluralism into a multiparty system is left to haphazardness, and why the creators of the nonparty pluralism are ignoring the strong political pretensions of the newly founded political alliances.

Macedonia Left With Only Two Candidates

AU2603191689 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 23 Mar 89 p 5

[Unattributed report: "Gosev Steps Down"]

[Text] There are only two candidates left in the election race for membership in the SFRY Presidency from Macedonia: Jakov Lazaroski and Gligorije Gogovski. Both of them accepted their nomination as candidates. At today's session of the Presidium of the Republican Conference of the Socialist Alliance of Working People of Macedonia, the members were read a letter by Petar Gosev, in which he announced that he is stepping down as a candidate. Gosev explained this by the fact that he is presently a member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Macedonia and that he has responsible tasks in preparing the next party congress, adding that an assessment of his work could only be made after he has completed the present job and after his term of office to the present post expires.

Serb Demands Rejected by Bosnia Committee

LD2703135189 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1216 GMT 26 Mar 89

[Excerpts] Tuzla, 27 Mar (TANJUG)—[Passage omitted] The LC membership, [League of Communists] workers, people, and citizens resolutely reject all the messages and demands offering them a so-called antibureaucratic revolution in the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina. In the miner collectives of the Tuzla complex, these calls have been regarded as a monstrosity. Therefore, messages coming from people such as Solevic [unofficial leader of Serbian rallies] have been condemned at many meetings because they have been perceived as an attack on this multinational community.

This was said, among other things, at an expanded session of the Tuzla LC Intermunicipality Committee, which was attended by the president of the Presidium of the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC Central Committee. [passage omitted]

Rector Criticizes Serbs in Banned Magazine

AU2603181489 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 24 Mar 89 p 2

[Report by Zdzislaw Gwozdz: "We Will Offer Them Poisoned Sandwiches"]

[Excerpts] Belgrade/Zagreb—Recently, an issue of the Zagreb START magazine was banned, because in this issue Miroslav Solevic, the leader of the Serbs and Montenegrins from the unrest-stricken province of Kosovo, promised a further "export of the antibureaucratic revolution." The people's forces won in Serbia; now it is the turn of Bosnia and Hercegovina, Croatia, and Slovenia, Solevic wrote. [passage omitted]

In an interview in this issue of START magazine, which has now been banned, Zvonimir Separovic, the rector of Zagreb University, said: "The Yugoslav Forum for Human Rights must send its observers to Kosovo. There is reason to fear that the trial of Azem Vlasi [former Kosovo party chief] will be conducted in an extremely repressive and biased way, without firm foundations, and there is the possibility that human rights will be violated!"

The fact that the state of emergency has been declared in Kosovo must have no influence on the work of the courts, Separovic noted: "The state of emergency does by no means imply that there are any restrictions on the work of the courts."

The militant Croatian university rector also voices plenty of criticism of Serbian policy in Kosovo: "I have pointed out that the genocide in Kosovo was born in the minds of some people, when in 1937 and 1944 Academy member Vasa Cubrilovic publicly supported the physical elimination of the Albanian people in Kosovo."

"We know what is happening in Romania, not only with the Hungarians, but with the Serbs as well. However, there can be no doubt that the SFRY also has its problems with minorities. It is a fact that the Serbs and Montenegrins are a minority in Kosovo, just as Albanians are a minority in the SFRY. Let us imagine what could happen if we did not allow the Albanians to decide about their own fate." [passage omitted]

Letter to BORBA on Suvar Vote of Confidence

AU2803165889 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 25-26 Mar 89 p 11

[Unattributed report: "Was There a Vote of Confidence in Suvar?"]

[Text] "Stories have been reaching the ears of ordinary people about the results of a recent vote in the Presidium of the Central Committee [CC] of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia [LCY] on the demand that President Stipe Suvar be relieved of his duties. It is not officially known how Suvar faired in this ballot. The Presidium issued an inadequate statement for the public, but nothing was said in it about the results of the ballot. The rumor is that Suvar received a vote of confidence with the result of 12:6, 13:6, or 14:6. It seems there are as many rumors as results. It would not be strange if the sources of information kept quiet about this, but you are there, in your field," writes Ivica Mlivoncic in NEDELJNJA DALMACIJA, asking "Marko Lolic, executive secretary of the LCY CC Presidium an open question."

"People are wondering whether Suvar will still be the head of the League of Communists when his term of office legally comes to an end; both his supporters and detractors are justifiably interested in this fact," says this letter, entitled, "We Are Asking You to Give Us an Answer."

Vrhovec Addresses Kosovo, LCY, Multiparty System

LD2503011489 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0009 GMT 25 Mar 89

[Text] Pazin, March 24 (TANJUG)—The changes in the Constitution of the Republic of Serbia will act as a stabilizing factor—they do not endanger the autonomy of the provinces, member of the Yugoslav Presidency Josip Vrhovec said during this evenings meeting with the political active of the central Istrian commune of Pazin.

Commenting on the imposition of special measures in the province of Kosovo, the representative of Croatia in the state Presidency said that their aim was the preservation of the democratic institutions in the province and that they also served to protect the system and democracy in the country as a whole.

The measures are not directed against the ethnic Albanian population, Vrhovec stressed, pointing out that as the majority people in the province it was precisely the Albanians who were responsible for the unhindered life of the minority populations—Serbs, Montenegrins and others, just as it was Yugoslavia that was responsible for the democratic development of the Albanian nationality.

Reflecting on ethnic relations in Kosovo, Vrhovec said they had deteriorated to as very large extent, adding that the struggle for their normalization would be a long one. In this context, the fight against all nationalisms is also very important, as every nationalism represents a danger, he said.

Replying to a question on the transformation of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Vrhovec said advocating a monolithic party was absolutely unrealistic in the conception of a market economy, which demands more profound processes of democratization of society and the expression of political pluralism.

In the debate on the transformation of the LCY questions arise on democratic centralism, i.e., the federalization of the party, democratic relations within it, relations between the majority and minority, between the members and the leadership, between the LCY and the Socialist Alliance, and others. These are major questions to which we still have no answers, Vrhovec said.

On the appearance of calls for a multi-party system, Vrhovec said Yugoslavia did not need an orientation towards a multi-party system. Such a system is in our conditions inappropriate to Yugoslav political solutions, Vrhovec said, adding that it nevertheless did not mean that a multi-party system was incompatible with socialism and that it should thus be treated as an evil.

Pertinence of Tito Nationality Issue Questioned

AU2903121989 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 28 Mar 89 p 11

[Josko Celan article: "Again About a New Tito"—reprinted from Split NEDJELJNA DALMACIJA; date not given]

[Text] One of the aspects of the unitarist view directed at abolishing Tito's Yugoslavia of AVNOJ [Antifascist Council of the National Liberation of Yugoslavia] is to question from time to time, but persistently, the institution of the collective SFRY Presidency, which precisely in its collective nature is one of the essential elements of what may be called Tito's political testament.

It is not known who first got the idea that the SFRY Presidency should be replaced with some kind of a new president. Perhaps it was one of those ideologists who believe that this country suffers from its variety and exaggerated equality, and that therefore it should be replaced with one that is "united," "strong," and all that jazz....

This idea was revived by veteran diplomat Mihailo Javorski at a session of the Federal Council for International Relations recently. His initiative was indeed "received with pain" at the session, but Belgrade NIN has given it its full support. What does Javorski then propose? He not only requests that "the office of the president of the Republic, with a term of 4 years, be reintroduced in our constitutional system," but he also immediately comes up with a specific proposal: "In the present situation, and since President Tito who was born in Croatia, it would be most suitable now that a possible new head of state be from the Socialist Republic [SR] of Serbia" (which NIN stressed in the headline stating, "Serbian Head of State?").

It is not known how Javorski supported his suggestion, but it probably rested on the NIN explanation: Yugoslavia's international prestige has declined recently, and "a lively, authoritative negotiating position that is trusted and that is binding becomes more and more important." This is contrasted to the position that may be offered by our present "unstable, disunited, and unprestigious leading team...."

And who in NIN's or Javorski's opinion is to blame for such a team? "Our famous 'roster' of the republican and provincial statist-bureaucratic collusion."

Although it is immediately clear to the reader what the said proposers like and what disturbs them, let us present some arguments against this idea: First, an individual, as capable and respected as he may be, cannot insure credibility to any country if that country as such lacks it. The reverse also applies: If a country possesses such credibility, it can do well even with "deciduous presidents" (Switzerland is an example: Even educated people do not know who is the current 1-year president of the Federal Council there; yet nobody doubts the credibility of the Swiss state).

Furthermore, it is clear who dislikes the cadre "roster" in the state leadership, and why, but it is also clear who considers it an essential guarantee for the equality of the Yugoslav peoples and nationalities, and why. Without this roster, the election of the top officials would depend on many a thing—for instance, on who first thought of putting his candidate in a newspaper headline, or on some similar "wise" and "just" criterion.

NIN, or rather Javorski's, formulation contains a detail, however, that simply cries for a veritable "political psychoanalysis." They speak about "Tito, who was born in Croatia," and who should now be followed by somebody from Serbia. We are far from denying Tito's Croatian nationality. On the contrary, the Croats may only be proud of the fact that the greatest personage of modern Yugoslav history arose from its ranks. However, on the other hand, it is evidently true that Tito's "constituency" was never the SR of Croatia alone, but Yugoslavia in general. Therefore, this unusual linking of Tito with his Croatian nationality—that has become more frequent lately—must be linked above all with the infamous ("nonexistent") memorandum by the Serbian Academy of Science and Arts, from which we learned for the first time that Tito's nationality had played some (even considerable and "conspiratorial") role in the way he conducted first the Yugoslav party, and later the Yugoslav state, for 4 decades.

Fortunately, as NIN itself admits, this "brave and sensible" suggestion by Mihajlo Javorski was "received with pain" at the session of the said Federal Council.

Electricity Prices Raised Starting 1 Apr

LD2803131289 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1222 GMT 28 Mar 89

[Text] Belgrade, 28 Mar (TANJUG)—From 1 April the price of electricity at the cheaper summer tarrif will be increased by 111.8 percent. In relation to the higher winter tariff, this increase will be 41 percent.

This was stated today at a press conference at the Yugoslav Electricity Association, with the explanation that this was the minimum necessary to bring prices into line with the rise in prices of industrial products and with a gradual removal of disparities, which was envisaged with the application of the common elements for the setting of electricity prices.

Austria's Alois Mock Pays Working Visit

Arrives in Belgrade

LD2803161689 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1433 GMT 28 Mar 89

[Text] Belgrade, 28 Mar (TANJUG)—Alois Mock, Austrian vice chancellor and foreign minister, arrived this afternoon on a 3-day working visit to Yugoslavia.

At Belgrade airport, Mock was welcomed by Budimir Loncar, federal secretary of foreign affairs, and his associates.

Mock's visit is part and parcel of the routine dialogue between Yugoslavia and Austria at a high political level. Yugoslav diplomatic circles attach emphatic significance to the visit.

Loncar's talks with his Austrian counterpart will begin later in the afternoon.

Meets With Loncar

LD2803224389 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2045 GMT 28 Mar 89

[Text] Belgrade, March 28 (TANJUG)—Yugoslav and Austria regard the development of their relations as a question of the highest importance, Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Budimir Loncar and Austria's Foreign Minister Alois Mock pointed out in Belgrade this evening.

Austria's vice-chancellor and foreign minister is on a three-day working visit to Yugoslavia.

The two-hour-long conversation between the two foreign ministers was devoted exclusively to questions of bilateral relations and those between Yugoslavia and EFTA (European Free Trade Association), while the remaining issues on the talks' agenda, which concern international relations, have been left for the dialogue's continuation tomorrow.

Mock said that the fruitful cooperation with neighbouring Yugoslavia was of special significance in the Austrian foreign policy's hierarchy of precedence.

Expressing his country's desire to further intensify all, especially economic, relations with Yugoslavia, Mock pointed out that it would be beneficial if Austria businessmen were informed in detail about the reforms which are aimed at propelling Yugoslavia towards a market economy.

Austria's vice-chancellor believes that the two countries should as speedily as possible sign (the already drafted) agreements on the promotion and protection of investments, avoidance of double taxation and environmental protection.

Among concrete projects, Mock pointed to the significance of completing the Sentilj-Zagreb Highway and the need for updating the two countries' agreement on air traffic.

Mock unequivocally pointed out that Austria wanted to retain its so-called visa-less regime with Yugoslavia. He said his country's interior minister had also confirmed to him that he was of the same opinion.

Mock also said the EFTA countries were in agreement that Yugoslavia should be provided with aid to restructure its economy and overcome its economic crisis. Austria supports such efforts in full, he said, adding that in that context there also existed certain contacts with some EC (European Community) countries.

Loncar said that Yugoslavia regarded Austria as one of its most important partners. He said he believed that last year's trade between the two countries, which was worth roughly one billion dollars (in which Yugoslavia had a 168-million dollar deficit), could, in keeping with the needs a complementariness of the two economies, be doubled and achieve and better balance.

The Yugoslav foreign secretary also pointed to the significance of good political understanding between Belgrade and Vienna.

Assessing bilateral economic relations as good, but not diverse enough, Loncar called for the further intensification of higher forms of cooperation, especially industrial cooperation and joint investments.

Loncar told his guest Yugoslavia was extremely interested in the proposed EFTA fund for promoting the development of the Yugoslav economy.

The Yugoslav foreign secretary also informed his Austrian counterpart that he had recently received representatives of the Slovene minority in Austria and had been told by them about the problems they were facing because of the fragmentary implementation of Article seven of the Austrian state treaty.

Loncar insisted that dialogue be continued at the level of experts on the positions of the Slovene and Croatian minorities in Austria. He also pointed to the need for an additional improvement in the position of Yugoslav workers in Austria and the creation of conditions for their reintegration.

Tirana Newspaper 'Incites' Albanian Activity

LD2803222289 Belgrade TANJUG in English
2033 GMT 28 Mar 89

[Text] Belgrade, March 18 (TANJUG)—The Albanian party of labour daily ZERI I POPULLIT openly incites ethnic Albanian separatists in Kosovo to resistance and rebellion.

Its article, whose very title "A Constitution of Tans" is indicative of Tirana's attitude, revives the Albanian leadership's old ambition to internationalize the problem of Kosovo—an autonomous province within Yugoslavia's Republic of Serbia—and makes Albania a factor in its settlement. It goes on to say prophetically that "nobody knows what will happen with Yugoslavia."

Bent on internationalization of the Kosovo problem, representatives of Albania have recently distributed slanderous anti-Yugoslav publications in lobbies of the UN Headquarters in New York, thus interfering most directly in Yugoslavia's internal affairs and searching for possible outside collaborators.

These "documents," distributed through services of the Albanian news agency ATA, have so far found response only among members of extremist Albanian organization and have been published as paid advertisements by individual newspapers in the West.

ZERI I POPULLIT claims that "approval of the constitutional changes in Serbia has been extorted from the Assembly of Kosovo arbitrarily and forcibly, against the will of the people."

The paper does not mention at all that only ten deputies of the Kosovo Assembly voted against the proposed constitutional changes, let alone what changes are actually involved. It wants to create an impression among its readers both at home and abroad that a separate constitution for (ethnic) Albanians in Kosovo was adopted and it cannot bring itself to say clearly that in question is a Constitution for the entire population of Serbia.

The Albanian party of labour organ VOST directly supports the revolt and violence of separatists in Kosovo by saying that the "anger and revolt" of the province's Albanian population "are as great as its wisdom and self-restraint."

ZERI I POPULLIT however does not tell its readers that first victims of this "wisdom and self-restraint" have fallen among members of the Yugoslav security force.

The article, full of insinuations and apparently meant for readers not acquainted with the facts, says that the Albanians in Kosovo should be "masters in their own home." It forgets that the Albanians in Yugoslavia are citizens of this country. Here, however, the separatists will never be "in their home": from their slogan "Kosovo republic" to the realization of Tirana's dream of "greater Albania" there is only one step—but one that will never materialize.

In this context Tirana forgets an important fact—that throughout its history, even in hard times, Yugoslavia has managed to sort out matters at home by itslf. No outside pressure, deceits or instigation to revolt and uprising could ever succeed, probably because Yugosalvia has never dealt—nor does it do so now—with its problems at the expense either of someone outside, or of some of its nations and nationalities.

Tirana should probably be reminded that Belgrade did not hesitate for a moment to sign the Helsinki declaration while Albania has not done so to this very day.

Albania, counting on some internal Yugoslav disputes, is also carried away by Enver Hoxha's old idea of dividing the peoples of Yugoslavia and setting them against one another on the problem of Kosovo.

By the ZERI I POPULLIT article, Tirana has definitely said what was known for some time—that what it was in Kosovo is not peace but a disrupted Yugoslavia and "greater Albania" at its expense.

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